Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES.

"The administration, by its policies and measures and acts, is responsible for the conscription riots. If the whole North should blaze out in civil war to-day the Administration would be responsible for it. It is responsible for the war with the South, and its management of that war has begotten all this angry strife in the North."—*July 17th.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.

The statement is authorized that the *Herald's* assertion that Gov. Seymour had not been notified of the intention to execute the draft, is utterly unfounded. Gov. Seymour was duly notified by letter from the Provost Marshal General that orders had been sent to New York City for the prompt commencement of the draft, with a list of the several districts in which it was to be made, the number of men required from each, etc. He was further notified as follows:

"The record of these calculations, as well as the calculations themselves in determining the quota, are on file in this office. They are impartial and claimed to be entirely correct, but if an error should be discovered, and if pointed out in time, it will be duly corrected in the next subsequent draft. I beg that you will do all in your power to enable officers acting under me to complete the draft promptly, effectually, fairly and successfully."

IT NEVER WAS SUSPENDED.

It is not true, as we are enabled to state on the authority of the Secretary of War, that any order has been given, in any shape, or any manner, to suspend the draft in New York. The statement made by the New York *Post* that the draft in New York was to be suspended for technical reasons in relation to the difficulty in ascertaining the true credit to be given the thirty-day militia, is incorrect.

No such question has arisen, or been presented to the Provost Marshal General.

THE CHARLESTON RUMORS.

Rumors have been flying through this and the eastern cities to-day of the surrender of Charleston, but not believed to be well founded. It is certain that Gilmore means business, but it has not been time yet for news from him even had he taken the city.

"EXCHANGE" IN DIXIE.

The following is a statement of the rebel prisoners now in our hands, and believed to be nearly, if not quite correct:

On hand at Memphis	4,000
At Fort Delaware	5,000
Taken by Meade at Gettysburg in cavalry fights, since and at Williamsport	24,000
By Grant	31,000
By Banks	12,000
By Rosecrans	4,000
By Sherman	2,000
By Prentiss	2,000
Total	86,000
Taken on and since 3d July	77,000
Rebel officers on hand (over)	5,000

Manifestly on the above showing, the opening is an excellent one for Jeff. Davis to try on his retaliation for our hanging his spies.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The following certificates of authority to commence National Banks have been issued:

National Bank of Cincinnati	$1,000,000
National Bank of Marietta, Ohio	66,000
National Bank of Washington, Jay Cooke & Co.	500,000
National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H.	100,000
National Bank of Jersey City	50,000
National Bank of Carlisle, Pa	20,000
National Bank of Richmond, Ind	100,000
National Bank of Lafayette, Ind	50,000

FROM SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Letters from the expedition against the Minnesota Indians say that no enemy has been found, that the soldiers are worn out and are anxious to march South against the rebels.

NOT SO.

The rumor, born of indiscreet hope, that Gen. Grant has been put in command of the army of the Potomac, is unfounded.

A BOUNTY DECISION.

Secretary Stanton has decided that a non-commissioned officer who has been discharged for promotion before his time expires, is entitled to a bounty of $100. This decision was made in response to a letter from J. C. Wetmore, Ohio State agent.

CONCERNING LEE'S ESCAPE.

The President sent two dispatches to Meade, urging an immediate attack—saying that all the appearances indicated that no other occasion would arise, offering circumstances so propitious to us, and so unfavorable to the rebels.

In the council of war Gens. Sedgwick, Sickles, French, Hays and Slocum voted against Gens. Meade, Howard, Pleasanton, and Wadsworth, and Warren and Humphrey, of Meade's staff, for an attack.

Had the movement been made at the time suggested, but 40,000 rebels would have been found to fight us, 20,000 having crossed.

INHUMANITY OF THE REBELS.

Surgeon General Hammond speaks of the inhumanity of the rebels in leaving 11,000 wounded at Gettysburg with only six surgeons to attend them, as unparalleled in the war.

THE COMMAND AT NEW YORK.

Gen. Canby goes to New York to second Gen. Dix, who started this evening. Gen. Dix will reach to-morrow.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The sales of 5-20s this week reached three million dollars.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF LEE.

Gen. Lee's army are reported mostly at Winchester. His advance may be at Front Royal. The chances for catching him are rapidly diminishing. Our army is not far from Harper's Ferry.

From one who witnessed his retreat, it is positively stated that the whole rebel army is very much demoralized, and that it will be the work of weeks before they are up to the standard when they entered Pennsylvania.

Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy should make a general attack, certain success would follow on our part.

MATTERS AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.

RICHMOND, July 9th.—Confirmation of the fall of Vicksburg, in connection with reports from Yankee sources of the defeat of Lee's army, had a depressing effect on our community this forenoon, but later in the day these were believed to be much exaggerated and unreliable.

A REBEL REPORT FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—The attack has commenced from four iron-clads off the bar, one at the mouth of Stono, and one in that river. There are forty-three other vessels off our harbor.

There was heavy firing from 5 a. m., for two hours, Morris' Island batteries replying. Troops are landing at Grimball's.

The iron-clads and gunboats have gone up the Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

The draft passed quietly here to day, without the least signs of disturbance. No trouble is anticipated, only in one or two of the wards; but gigantic means have been taken to crush all rows.

A number of Philadelphia thieves returned from New York to-day. They had no spoils with them.

ATTEMPTED RIOT AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Mob Promptly Quelled.

BOSTON, July 17.—Some rowdies attempted to get up a riot in Portsmouth, N. H., last night, but they were summarily squelched by the Mayor with a posse of police and citizens. Three of the leading rioters were badly wounded. A detachment of marines from the Navy Yard, and a company of regulars from Fort Constitution, were promptly on hand, but the mob was dispersed, and quiet has since been maintained.

Celebrating the Fall of Port Hudson.

AMBOY, Ill., July 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city last evening, to commemorate the fall of Port Hudson. The citizens of Dixon turned out *en masse*, and joined in the festivities of the occasion, together with great numbers from Mendota, Sublette, and the surrounding country. The booming of cannon, the illumination of buildings, and bands of music, all added to the interest of the occasion, far surpassing the celebration of the fall of Vicksburg, which took place at Dixon a short time since. Speeches were made by Hon. R. T. Adams, Judge Lynch, and others. It was the greatest demonstration ever held in the county.

THE DRAFT IN PROGRESS.

Important Circulars from the Provost Marshal General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

The following important circulars are just issued:

CIRCULAR No. 47.
WAR DEP'T, PROV. MARSHAL GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1863.

Drafted men become soldiers of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served on them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

The following opinion of Hon. Wm. Whiting, the Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

"When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the Enrollment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days, and thereafter by written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at the rendezvous and report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice being left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars, is pronounced by law to be a deserter.

He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial and sentenced to death.

If a person change his place of residence after being drafted and before receiving notice, it may still be served by leaving at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with such notice, or furnish a substitute, or pay three hundred dollars, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him, are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country, that he will escape liability, to be treated as a criminal. [Signed,] JAS. B. FRY,
Prov. Marshal General.

CIRCULAR NO. 48.
WAR DEP'T, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

The operations of the draft, lately ordered in the New England and Middle States, though in most instances complete, or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cases been temporarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. An adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. Provost Marshal's will be sustained by the military forces of the country, enforcing the draft in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by the aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

FROM HICKMAN, KY.

The Rebels Ransack the Place.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, July 17, 1863.

An officer arrived from Columbus this afternoon, who brings information, the first we have had of a positive character, regarding the state of affairs at Hickman, Ky. His knowledge of that place was derived from Mr. Guest, connected in some way with the United States Treasury Department, and who for four or five weeks, until yesterday, had been stationed at Hickman.

Early on Wednesday a rumor came to Hickman that the rebels in large force were advancing towards the place, intending to occupy it.

Mr. Guest thought best to change his dress and don the Confederate uniform. He did so, and a friend concealed him in his house while the rebels, to the number of about sixty, entered and possessed the place, making their first demonstrations upon a few stores. They opened three, and robbed them of what they needed. They pretended to be supported in the rear by two thousand troops under Forrest or Richardson, but their story was not generally believed. There were no Federal forces at Hickman.

Boats were warned not to land, and in this manner much loss guarded against. Mr. Guest made his escape and arrived at Columbus, and immediately reported to Gen. Asboth. The latter dispatched a request to Capt. Pennock for a gunboat, which was complied with by sending down the Champion No. 3. The New Era was already near by the infected region. Troops were also sent to Hickman on a transport by Gen. Asboth.

The Champion has returned without any engagement, it is supposed, after slight shelling. The rebels made their escape from Hickman. They should not have found the place unoccupied by Union forces. It was not the fault of Gen. Asboth that they did so.

There are reports here, reliable or unreliable, to the effect that a movement of the rebels has taken place again menacing Fort Hieman, but we have nothing reliable from that vicinity.

FROM THE SOUTH

Rebel News from Jackson, Mobile, Charleston, Richmond, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CORINTH, July 18—via CAIRO, July 17, 1863.

The Mobile papers of to-day have been received here with dispatches to the 10th. At the risk of being anticipated from other sources, I send below their most interesting portions.

FROM JO JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

JACKSON, July 10.—Gen. Johnston this morning issued the following battle order to his troops, which was read along the whole line amid deafening shouts from his soldiers.

HIS BATTLE ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD,
July 9th, 1863.

Fellow Soldiers: An insolent foe, flushed with hope from his success at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberty you are here to protect, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals as they advance, and this enemy, it is at once the mission and duty of you, brave men, to chastise and expel them from the soil of Mississippi.

The Commanding General confidently relies on you to sustain his pledge, which he makes in advance, and he will be with you in the work even unto the end.

The vice of straggling he begs you to shun and frown upon. If need be, it will be checked by even the most summary remedies.

The telegraph has already announced the glorious victory over the foe won by your noble comrade of the Virginia Army on Federal soil. May we not with redoubled hope count on you, while defending your firesides and household goods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the East.

The country expects in this great crisis of its destiny that every man will do his duty.

THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

JACKSON, Miss., July 10.—The ball has opened. The fight has commenced by skirmishing heavily on Clinton Road with musketry and artillery. The enemy's shells are beginning to fall thick in the northern part of the city. Several persons have been killed and wounded.

Gen. Johnson orders all pillagers to be shot. The Guard will shoot them wherever found.

8½ A. M.—The fight has begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy are evidently in heavy force. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on.

The enemy is shelling the city, and has killed several soldiers and citizens. There has been no general engagement yet.

REBEL REPORTS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

RICHMOND, July 10.—All the papers this morning give more cheering accounts from our army in Maryland, and the uneasiness prevailing yesterday has given place to a feeling of confidence in the ability of Gen. Lee to resume the offensive.

Maj. Hawker, of Ewell's corps, says our loss the first two days was not very great. On Friday it was heavy, and particularly in Picket's division. Gen. Trimble lost a leg, Gen. Hood, an arm. A wounded officer says our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation. There was no demoralization. It is generally understood that the falling back was caused by difficulties in obtaining supplies through so long a line of communication.

Maryland Heights are occupied by a small force of the enemy. An ordnance train has just passed to Gen. Lee, who is awaiting it.

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

Major Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding at Mobile, issued a proclamation to the citizens of that place on the 8th, warning them that the calamity at Vicksburg had a peculiar significance for them, that Mobile might be attacked in a short time, and that companies must be immediately formed for protection, and that able bodied slaves must be sent to work on the defenses immediately.

LATEST FROM JACKSON, MISS.

The very latest news from Jackson is not very certain. It comes from a dispatch to Okalona, and is to the effect that Gen. Grant's forces had made an attack, and were repulsed. The news of the fall of Vicksburg was not received at Jackson until the 7th, although the distance was but forty-five miles, consequently Grant's or Sherman's movement against Johnston was in the form of a surprise.

Citizens were flying from Jackson in great consternation, and valuables were being moved away all over the State.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MATTERS IN ARKANSAS AND WEST TENNESSEE.

Latest from Gen. Sherman—Brilliant affair of Col. Hatch

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, July 16, via CAIRO, 17, 1863.

We have a report that Helena has been captured by the Confederates, but it appears to be premature. It is, nevertheless, probable that Price with a large force is menacing that point, and a battle for its occupation may be fought at any moment. Gen. Prentiss, meantime, is in preparation.

The guerilla chief Richardson, who has been so long the terror of West Tennessee, and who was driven out some months ago, has returned with a Brigadier General's commission, and is doing a large business at conscripting, horse thieving, and villainous outrages generally. He has some 200 men, and is daily forcing those who have taken the oath as Union men into his ranks on pain of sequestration.

Some thirty farmers have already escaped and reached this city, and it is understood that others are on the way. Among those upon whom he served notices of conscription was H. L. Priddy of the *Argus*, formerly published in Memphis.

Gen. Hurlbut will doubtless soon perfect his arrangements to clean out this whole party.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Gen. Hurlbut's scouts report great excitement and consternation through central Mississippi, caused by Gen. Sherman's movements.

Cattle, horses, mules and negroes were being run across the Tombigbee river at every ferry. Large quantities of the latter chattels were endeavoring to make their way into our lines.

Col. Hatch, of the 2d Iowa cavalry, who is in command of a force in pursuit of the rebel bands north of the M. & C. Railroad, encountered Forrest, Biffles and Newsome, with two thousand mounted men. The fight commenced at Forked Deer Creek, near Jackson, Tenn.

Hatch gained possession of the bridge, after a severe fight, and charging on the rebels, drove them through Jackson, taking possession of that place. The rebels retreated on the Trenton road, and Hatch is following them up.

Hatch lost thirteen killed and wounded. The rebel loss was one hundred killed and wounded, and fifty or one hundred prisoners.

The prisoners, with about 125 good horses and mules, have been brought in.

FROM MORGAN'S RAID.

His Movements—The Present Aspects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, July 17, 1863.

I have just received the following from your correspondent sent to Portsmouth, Ohio:

PORTSMOUTH, July 17, 1863.

The rebels burned the steam saw-mill and bridge across the canal at Jasper, and the bridge across the Sciota, above Piketon, yesterday. They took four or five prisoners at Jasper, and after paroling them, shot and killed one of them, a school teacher by the name of McDougal.

This morning Morgan reached Jackson, where he burned a flour mill and the railroad depot; loss about $10,000. The rolling stock had previously been brought to this city; but the Portsmouth and Newark Railroad was cut to some extent. Jackson was then completely sacked, and all the horses carried off by the rebels.

They next made for Harnden, seventeen miles due north. Their flankers were at Harrisonville, fifteen miles northeast of this city to-day and were moving eastward. From all accounts it appears that Morgan has scattered his forces, so as to deceive us as to his movements; but it is believed that Gallipolis is his military object.

Judah's force left here last night, but instead of pushing to Oak Hill to head Morgan off, he went into camp seven miles out, where he stayed until this morning. There are no advices from Hobson.

A canal propeller with arms succeeded in dodging the rebels at Jasper, and arrived here to-day. There are nearly 3,000 men in camp here, but there are not arms for more than a third.

The men want arms and desire to bushwhack Morgan in the southeastern part of the State, for which he is making, as that is the best means to defeat or capture him.

Gunboats and transports loaded with troops have gone up the river, and troops continue to arrive.

The following has been received from Columbus:

Our information as to the details of Morgan's movements, are not as complete to-day as those of yesterday.

A gentleman from Chillicothe this evening, says that the force which Col. Runkle took from that place yesterday was only 2,000 militia, which was all he could arm. The appearance of a number of our scouts on the outskirts of Chillicothe caused much alarm among the citizens, who supposed they were the rebels advancing on the place. They buried their treasures and burned the bridge across Point Creek, notwithstanding that the creek is fordable at all times.

Advices from Col. Kimble this morning state that his forces were at Berlin, a few miles northeast of Jackson. That Morgan was at Jackson, with Hobson some miles in his rear. Kimble was wishing for Hobson to attack Morgan, when he would commence the attack in front.

This afternoon Col. K. sent a dispatch to Gov. Tod that he had a skirmish with 2,000 of the enemy and had succeeded in delaying him three hours. He had but 1,500 raw militia, who, however, fought well.

Morgan lost four men, while we lost none. If Col. Gilmore had succeeded in reinforcing our men with militia from Chillicothe, Runkle would have pressed the raiders hard. As it was, however, he had his forces concealed, and intended to surprise the bandit; but some scoundrel betrayed his position, and Morgan succeeded in outflanking our men, but did not deem it prudent to press his advantage, on account of the nearness of Hobson, or else he might have suffered very severely.

He continued his course to the Ohio River, but it is not known exactly where he intends to strike it. We have forces at Pomeroy and Gallipolis, which may compel him to proceed further up the river, in the neighborhood of Parkersburg. Gov. Tod has ordered all boats and rafts, and anything else, over to the Virginia side.

At 4 o'clock, Morgan was within two miles of Williamsville, closely pursued by Hobson, five miles in his rear.

The Draft in Various Places.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The draft in the fifteenth ward of this city, was completed in a quiet and orderly manner.

HARRISBURG, July 17.—The statement that a riot was occurring in this city, on Tuesday, was an abominable falsehood.

BOSTON, July 16.—The draft in Lowell, Charlestown, Roxbury, Springfield and other towns, have been effected in a quiet and orderly manner.

THE RECENT VICTORIES.

Proclamation of the President.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouch-safe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, Therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next to be observed as a day for national Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM CHARLESTON.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1863.

A report that Charleston had been taken is telegraphed by Gen. Rosecrans, who derived it from his scouts at Chattanooga.

BOSTON, July 17.—A letter to the Boston *Herald*, dated off Charleston, 12th, says:

The grand and final attack was assigned for Tuesday, the 14th. The letter says everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours.

Charleston and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter. Ten gunboats, one 40-gun frigate, and the new Ironsides, will go over the bar to-night at high water. Three more iron-clads arrived this p. m.

Six hundred fresh men to assist in the iron-clads and gunboats, have arrived. Batteries, with heavy 200-pounder rifled guns, erected on Morris Island by our troops, will take part in the bombardment of Sumter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Reports are rife in the city that Charleston has been captured. A rebel picket is reported to have told the story that Beauregard has evacuated and burnt Charleston. This last statement is said to have come *via* Chattanooga. Nothing reliable has been received in regard to it.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, July 17, 1863.

Brigadier General Mason Brayman, of Illinois has been appointed commander of drafted men, to assemble at Camp Chase. He and his staff are now here.

It is thought that the draft will commence in Ohio in a week or ten days.

The Board of Examiners for officers of the colored troops of Ohio will assemble soon.

The Board to examine invalid officers, of which Major Slemmer, of Fort Pickens fame, is President, is in session now. Not many officers have yet appeared before it.

All the six-months men have been ordered to Camp Chase. The Governor reviewed the 86th regiment this p. m. He compliments the men on their fine appearance and orderly conduct.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, July 17, 1863.

Gov. Morton's agents, writing from Gettysburg, July 10th, say they have found, cared for and removed to comfortable hospitals in Baltimore, over 2000 badly wounded Indiana soldiers, and still found plenty to do. The wounded are all in the best of spirits.

Lieutenant Colonel Dudley of the 19th Indiana has had his leg amputated. Capt. J. P. Flinn, A. A. G. of Gen. Hanon's staff, it is thought, will die. Gen. Sol Meredith has been removed to Washington and is reported as improving slowly.

All the companies of the Legion and Minute men have gone home, and this city has resumed its accustomed quietude.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac is now in and about Berlin, Md., where it will remain only to rest the men and horses, both of whom suffered much from long and fatiguing marches. Our position gives us the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the men can easily be supplied with provisions.

Lee is pushing rapidly for Richmond, and both officers and men of the rebel army regard their position as desperate.

The rebels do not number more than 40,000 men, and are moving as rapidly as possible, in utter confusion, and without military ardor or discipline.

Our cavalry are pushing them closely, and are in the mountains between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. They bring in hundreds of deserters, who are willing prisoners. Lee, it is probable, may escape battle, and reach Richmond, from which place depends all his supplies.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says:

Surgeon Gen. Hammond has gone to Gettysburg. About 5,000 Union and 6,000 rebel wounded are there, who are being rapidly sent to Northern hospitals.

Lee's headquarters on the 15th were reported at Bunker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. Rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond. His trains have all been sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are after the trains.

LATER—A dispatch to the New York *Times* states:

Our cavalry crossed yesterday, and now occupy all the passes as far south as Chester Gap. The head of the rebel army is at Front Royal. The entire rebel force is moving down the valley as rapidly as possible. Their trains, cavalry, infantry and artillery are in confusion, and our cavalry are harrassing them. Hundreds of prisoners are being captured.

A Rumored Naval Battle.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—A fisherman reports that when coming up from Harpswell, this morning, he heard firing, apparently from two vessels firing broadsides. One vessel appeared to have heavier guns than the other.

Vallandigham.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The *Courier* to-day publishes Vallandigham's address to the people of Ohio. He accepts the nomination for Governor, and defines his position in his usual style.

The True Origin of the New York Riots.

[From the New York Times, July 16.]

We beg President Lincoln to understand that this riot is not due to the draft. Its root strikes much deeper. It is part and parcel of the rebellion. Its instigators and leaders are allies and agents of Jefferson Davis. They are doing his work here far more effectually than they can do it on his own soil and within his usurped dominions. President Lincoln might just as well direct our armies in Virginia to surrender to Gen. Lee, as to order a surrender of the laws and authority of the nation to the mob in New York. We have too much faith in his firmness and sagacity to fear for a moment that he will inflict upon the national cause any such indelible disgrace.

THE DRAFT RIOT.

The Law Triumphant.

Large Numbers of the Rioters Killed.

THE MOB SUPPRESSED.

Scenes and Incidents of Wednesday.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S PROCLAMATION.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.

To the Citizens of New York:

The riotous assemblages have been dispersed, and business is running in its usual channels. Few symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the 18th and 21st wards. The police is everywhere on the alert. A sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable.

Let me exhort you, therefore, to pursue your ordinary avocations. Avoid especially crowds. Remain quietly at your houses, except when engaged in business or assisting the authorities in some organized force.

When the military appear in the streets do not gather about it, being sure that it is doing its duty in obedience to orders from superior authority.

Your homes and your places of business you have a right to defend, and it is your duty to protect them at all hazards. Yield to no demand for money as the price of your safety. If any person warns you to desist from your accustomed business, give no heed to the warning, but arrest the person and bring them to the nearest station-house for punishment as a conspirator.

Be assured the public authorities have the ability and the will to protect you from those who have conspired alike against your peace, against the government of your choice, and against the laws which your representatives have enacted.

(Signed) GEO. OPDYKE, Mayor.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Post* says: Gen. Canby supersedes Gen. Brown, by order of Gen. Wool. It is understood that the Mayor will issue a proclamation this p. m., announcing the virtual suppression of the riot, but advising citizens to arm themselves to protect their lives and property from predatory outlaws.

Some thirty rioters were killed by the 7th regiment last night. The reported killing of fifteen of the 7th regiment is not true.

NEW YORK, Thursday night.—All is perfectly quiet in the vicinity of the Seventh avenue arsenal this afternoon. Negroes who found a place of safety there were to-day removed to Riker's Island, including the children from the colored orphan asylum. The colored residents at Five Points left for Long Island to-day.

It is rumored that Andrews, arrested today, will be tried for treason.

The residence of the enrolling officer of Westchester county was sacked on Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of his children.

In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept of all the wards, and a large force is in reserve to meet any trouble that may occur. All is apparently quiet throughout New York at a late hour to-night.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last evening, and a force of cavalry is to be immediately organized for mounted patrol.

From the military movements this morning, quietly made, there will be but little opportunity for the rioters to carry on their hellish designs to-day. Any attempt will meet with a terrible check.

The 152d New York regiment arrived at midnight.

The probably last fight of consequence between the military and the rioters took place last night, near 29th street, where a military force had been sent to drive away the scoundrels plundering houses there. The mob concentrated strongly, and the military withdrew. Nearly every house for three or four blocks on both sides of the streets was filled with the mob, who fired bullets, stones and other deadly missiles upon the soldiers. The *Times'* report states that fifteen members of a company of the 7th regiment are reported killed by stones and brickbats. Seven hundred regulars were sent up as reinforcements, when a terrible battle took place. Eleven rioters were killed, 18 wounded, and 35 taken prisoners. Two of the mob were run through with bayonets very handsomely. Fifteen more rioters were captured on the west side of the town, and the police are constantly bringing them in.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Generals Wool and Brown have been relieved of command here. Gen. Canby assumes command of the Department of the East.

Miss Boyle was arrested yesterday on a charge of shooting at a policeman and soldier, and was locked up in a station-house. Judge McCunn issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable at three o'clock to-day, but there being a serious informality in the writ, the heroine was retained, and has been removed to military quarters.

There are now some 6,000 troops in the city, and regiments continue to arrive.

No disturbance has yet taken place to-day.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Andy Sullivan, a notorious leader of the mob in the 7th ward, has been arrested.

The police, protected by the 7th regiment, are searching the houses for concealed arms.

No disturbance has occurred up to dark.

The call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to "those persons whom the papers call rioters," is genuine. In response to it some 5,000 Irishmen assembled at his residence, including many known rioters, some of them armed.

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

In his address, which was quite lengthy, he said he addressed them as their father, and declined, on the ground of being a priest, going into the question which brought about the present unhappy state of things. He referred to Ireland, and thanked God he had come to this country where no such oppression existed. He counselled them to bear up under their supposed evils, rather than commit a greater.

In this country the Government is a foundation not to be destroyed. Everything is in the hands of the people, who build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority. He exhorted them to go to their homes, stop these proceedings, and support the laws which have not been enacted against them, because they were Irishmen and catholics. The crowd then peaceably dispersed.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Fire Marshal Baker's estimate of the losses by fire during the late riot foot up over $450,000. Between Monday, the 13th inst., and Thursday night, thirty-four fires occured.

AN EVENING RIOT IN THE FIRST AVENUE—THE RABBLE IN CONFLICT WITH CITIZEN-VOLUNTEERS—THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

A messenger brought information to the 7th regiment armory, at 6 o'clock last evening, that the mob was in great strength in the First avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organizing, preparatory to moving upon a marauding expedition. Col. Winslow, of the 5th regiment, (Duryea Zouaves,) then in command at the armory, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms, consisting of three companies, comprising an aggregate of 150 men and a battery of two howitzers. Placing himself at the head of this force, and taking with him Major Robinson and Col. Jardine, of the 10th regiment (Hawkin's Zouaves)—the latter in command of the battery—Col. Winslow led his command at double quick to the scene of the disturbance. Passing down Nineteenth street, the howitzers were brought into position, promptly unlimbered, and trained up and down the First avenue, while the infantry formed in line to support them. The locality abounds in tenement-houses, where the class of person live of which the mob is composed, and into these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, delivering a brisk and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols, as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the avenue up and down with canister, of which ten rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sally out, discharge their guns and return to cover.

The infantry force meanwhile, although uninformed, and just enrolled for the emergency, stood gallantly up to the work, loading with rapidity and firing at the rioters, wherever they showed themselves, at window, or upon roof, or at the street corners. The mob, in this instance, however, clearly had the small force of soldiers at an advantage. Col. Winslow had not men enough to make a charge upon the buildings, and as many as ten of his little command, after twenty minutes' fighting, had already fallen—several being killed outright. He reluctantly, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with veteran coolness, notwithstanding the fact that as the soldiers marched through Nineteenth street they were followed for some distance by the howling mob, who were left masters of the field. Unfortunately, Col. Winslow found it impossible to bring away all the killed, and a few of the bodies were left in the hands of the frenzied mob. Among the dead were a Captain and Lieutenant, both of whom had served with the Duryea Zouaves, and Col. Jardine was wounded in the thigh. He was taken to the house of a surgeon in Nineteenth street, whose door it was necessary to force, and there left to be taken care of.

The mob in this instance seemed to be remarkably well organized, firing at the word of command.

At 10 o'clock p. m., a force of two hundred regulars, the column under command of Captain Putnam, one company under command of Captain Shelley, and one field-piece, under command of Captain Rowelle, started for Nineteenth street and First avenue to recover the wounded Colonel Jardine. Capt. Putnam deployed skirmishers, who engaged the mob while the main body proceeded to get out Colonel Jardine. This was accomplished with success. The rioters showered down stones from the housetops and discharged firearms from the doors and windows. Several ladies, inmates of the house, were brought to police headquarters, they being too much alarmed to remain in the house. Colonel Jardine was taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Captains Putnam and Shelley and Rowelle reported at half-past twelve o'clock that they had accomplished their mission and not lost a man.

DESTRUCTION OF THE 18TH PRECINCT STATION HOUSE AND THE 22D STREET FIRE BELL TOWER.

About 12 o'clock the crowd set fire to the police station house in 22d street, between 1st and 2d avenues. The flame soon extended to the fire bell tower, and also to the house of engine company No. 41, and in a very short time they were all destroyed. Loss about $25,000.

Yesterday forenoon the people again congregated in 32d street, between 6th and 7th avenues, and made an attack on a tenement house occupied by colored families. A negro drew a pistol and shot down a young man named Healy, a member of 18 fire engine. This act enraged the friends of the deceased; they pursued the negro, caught him in the tenement house in 32d street, conveyed him to the street, and hung him to the lamppost. The tenements of these colored people were then fired and the building burned to the ground.

Later in the day the crowd pressed forward into 27th street, near 7th avenue. There they searched another tenement occupied by colored people, fired the premises, but did not burn it all down. Another negro was here captured, and, after maltreating him, he was hung to the lamp-post, where the poor victim hung for some time kicking, until strangled to death. The boys then pelted the body with all kinds of missiles.

The military from the arsenal went out in force and fired on the crowd, killing and wounding many. The crowd fell back very quickly. The military then wheeled, and on their return through 36th street a man dressed in uniform, standing on a stoop, threw a stone at the military, which struck one of the soldiers. The officer in command halted and ordered six of his men to fire. They took aim at the man on the stoop, and he fell dead. We understand the deceased was on furlough, visiting his friends.

At ten o'clock last night word came to the headquarters of police that a large body of people were in Third avenue and Thirty-third street, and had just broken into a grocery store on that corner. A force was sent to aid in quelling the disturbance.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS IN THE ATLANTIC DOCK BY FIRE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two of the immense grain elevators in Atlantic Dock Basin were destroyed by fire last night, involving great loss of property. They were set on fire by a mob consisting of about 200 men, supposed to be grain-shovelers formerly employed by the owners of the elevators, who, since the strike, had made threats that they would destroy them. The mob made their appearance shortly after 11 o'clock and crossing four vessels, which lay between the dock and the Central Pier Elevator, commenced throwing stones. Only four men were present, and feeling themselves unable to resist, barricaded the doors, and made their escape into a small boat. A barrel of pitch, taken from Haff's storehouse was placed on the elevator, and ignited. The flames spread rapidly, and it was very speedily enveloped. The mob then set fire to the floating elevator, owned by W. B. Barber, that also was soon in flames, and they then turned their attention to a mud-scow belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company, which shared a similar fate. The incendiaries then left, and were seen no more in the neighborhood. They threatened, on leaving, that other elevators in Erie Basin would next be attended to. The firemen were promptly on hand, but were unable to do more than to protect the neighboring vessels, all of which were hauled to a safe distance as fast as practicable. The elevators and scow were burned to the water's edge. The police and Mayor of the city were all quiet. There was not a sign of disorderly conduct. Everything transpired peaceably. The incendiaries having accomplished their object, kept at a distance. The Central Pier Elevator was owned by Smith, Fancher & Co., and was constructed at a cost of $80,000. The floating elevator was the property of W. B. Barber, and worth $25,000. The scow is valued at $5,000. Everything was destroyed. The reserved military were in readiness to act, if occasion should require, but their services were not needed.

ATTACK UPON NEGROES IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

In the early part of the afternoon a crowd of over one thousand men, armed with guns, clubs, pistols and knives, suddenly collected in Mangin street, near Grand, and threw the entire neighborhood into the greatest consternation. The crowd began to search all the houses in the vicinity for negroes, swearing all sorts of vengeance against them. Many of these unfortunate people escaped to the housetops, and even pulled down the chimneys, which they piled on the top of the scuttle doors to prevent their pursuers from reaching them.

AT THE ARSENAL IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

To describe with accuracy the excitement and turmoil in and round the arsenal on the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street yesterday afternoon and evening borders almost on an impossibility. The excitement and commotion were indeed intense. The vicinity was the grand center of the rioters' operations during yesterday. Bloodshed, murder, and arson were committed, and the guard found plenty to do in attempting to scatter the rioters, who seemed bent on forcing a passage through the streets and then take the arsenal. The negroes were hunted from their homes, hung, and brutally treated. On the sidewalk in front of the arsenal, within the pickets, were about one hundred negroes, chased from their homes. They were cared for by the authorities.

At half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon the rioters made their appearance on Seventh avenue, below Twenty-sixth street, and commenced a general sacking of negro tenements in the vicinity. They caught some of the negroes and hung them to lamp-posts, and set fire to the dwellings. People living in the avenue fled to escape the onslaught of the mob. The most intense excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the arsenal. Several soldiers fired their muskets in the various directions. Some of the mob mounted to the tops of buildings near by and fired at the troops and arsenal. Occasionally some of the troops were wounded and carried within the walls.

Among the rioters arrested about this time were several returned volunteers, or who were supposed to be such, as they wore military uniforms, and their appearance betokened the exposures of the camp. The colonel commanding reported to Gen. Sandford that he would have to fall back. It was done, and the mob followed. Thus they slowly forced themselves nearer and nearer to the building. At 7 1-2 o'clock another panic occurred. Looking down the avenue from the arsenal windows, the mob appeared in the distance, a huge mass of savage humanity, rending the air with their yells, raising a cloud of dust in the streets, and occasionally firing toward the troops.

THE MILITARY FIRE UPON THE MOB.

Late on Tuesday night a raid was made by the mob on a number of negro dwellings situate on Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; these buildings were almost entirely demolished and several attempts were made to fire the whole vicinity.

An unfortunate negro, who made an attempt to fly for his life from the fury of these persecutors, was caught and severely beaten with stones and bludgeons; the infuriated mob not satisfied with thus brutally mangling their victim, slipped a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree in the neighborhood, where he remained until quite an early hour this morning.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Mott, of the United States artillery, having been sent with a strong force to cut down the unfortunate negro, was met by the mob with the most persistent opposition. After requesting them to disperse, and being still menaced by the crowd, he ordered his men to fire; three rounds of grape were poured into them with fearful effect. When they dispersed, it was ascertained that upwards of twenty-five had been killed and a number seriously wounded.

Another negro was also hung by the mob in the forenoon, in Thirty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

THIEVES ON A RAID.

A gang of about fifty thieves, led by an athletic individual of murderous aspect, brandishing a sword, and carrying several pistols, marched through Second avenue and the intersecting streets for several hours yesterday afternoon, assaulting all the well dressed citizens who came within their reach, robbing, and in many cases severely beating them. The intended victim would be denounced as a d——d Abolitionist, and in a twinkling would be surrounded, roughly handled, and his pockets rifled. If any one attempted to escape, or undue trepidation was manifested, the unfortunate object was generally struck senseless and brutally kicked and beaten. Several citizens were so treated within an interval of a few minutes, while the ruffians were proceeding a few blocks down from Twentieth street.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The colored folks in the Twentieth ward suffered very severely. Numberless were the atrocities perpetrated on them. They were hunted from their houses by the score. When caught they were hung up to lamp posts or beaten, jumped on, kicked and struck with iron bars and heavy wooden clubs. At one time during yesterday there were between fifty and sixty of these people in the arsenal. Many of them were horribly maimed and disfigured. No respect had been paid either to sex, age or condition. One woman was burned out of her house who had only been confined on Tuesday. The poor creature and her helpless little one were cared for as well as possible by Dr. Gilbert. Many affecting scenes took place between different members of the same family who had given each other up as lost, and met unexpectedly in the arsenal. One poor fellow had been obliged to run for his life, and in about an hour his wife saw her "old man" alive and all right, except a ghastly wound on the head, her joy was boundless, and could find no better vent than by flinging her arms around her husband's neck. In the evening these unfortunate creatures were removed from the arsenal to a place of security provided for them by Commissary General Farrell.

DEPARTURE OF WHITE RESIDENTS FROM THE CITY.

It need not be supposed that the fear, consequent upon our troubles, is confined exclusively to the negro element. On the contrary, there has been a great exodus of the whites, particularly the more wealthy, who seem to labor under an apprehension that the destruction of property is to be general. On Monday evening, the emigration to Westchester county (that being the more convenient refuge,) was very large. Numbers went in carriages, and so great was the demand for conveyances, that at five o'clock in the afternoon it was found impossible to procure vehicles for the use of the city authorities and the Governor's aids.

On Tuesday, every steamboat leaving the city was densely packed. Many people were obliged to sleep upon the cabin floors, although willing and able to pay almost any thing for state rooms, or even berths. The railroad lines did an immense business. One train of twenty cars left in the afternoon, and on some routes it was impossible to accommodate the applicants for passage.

THE BODY OF COL. O'BRIEN.

It is now ascertained that the body of Col. O'Brien is at the dead-house. His murderers, after beating him in the most merciless manner with stones, bars of iron, bludgeons and slung-shots, stabbed him in several parts of his body and then dragged him through the gutters by a cord around his neck, then threw him into an alley way and stood guard over him. His body was at length removed and conveyed by two priests to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital. He was almost naked and terribly mangled.

YORK STREET SACKED—THE NEGROES LEAVING IN MULTITUDES—A CHILD KILLED.

The poor negroes, or what is left of them, are hourly leaving the city. They complain that they are hardly allowed even the privilege of escaping. Everywhere throughout the city they are driven about like sheep and numbers are killed, of whom no account will ever be learned. There is but one quarter where these unfortunates live which has remained unharmed—Sullivan street, in the Eighth ward. This anomaly is explained by the fact that they have wisely locked themselves within their houses, and thus kept public attention from being attracted to them. Some few who have ventured upon the streets, in order to procure the necessaries of life, have been stoned, but none have been killed.

The prominent negro locality has been almost demolished, and upwards of two hundred blacks thrown homeless upon the streets. This was in York street, a small thoroughfare running a block from West Broadway, near Canal street. The crowd appeared on Wednesday evening with carts, and driving the negroes into their yards, commenced to remove all the furniture which seemed of value. Several pianos were stolen, sofas, chairs and tables were appropriated. No police appeared, as they had nearly all been detailed for duty at the central office, a few only staying behind, in order to protect the station house. It is estimated that several thousand dollars worth of property was thus stolen. Of course the negroes offered no resistance. They stood passively by, begging the people not to harm them, as they were helpless. The leaders said that if they kept quiet all would be right. One of them, however, in attempting to escape, was severely beaten, if not killed, it being said that he was on his way to the police headquarters to get aid.

This was the rumor, probably, that led to the subsequent scenes. About midnight several persons assembled at the corner of York street and West Broadway, and commenced to denounce the negroes in bitter terms. A large crowd now assembled, and it was not long before the attack commenced. Bricks, stones, and every convenient missile were thrown at the windows. Several thousands had now gathered, and the excitement became intense. Excited orators made speeches denouncing the draft and the negroes, and urging the people to stand firm in the defence of their rights. One who counselled peace was driven from the ground. Only the most extreme opinions could be uttered with safety.

It was not long before the attack became general. The doors of the houses were broken in, and the negroes were badly beaten. A boy is said to have been killed by a brickbat thrown through a window. An old man named Ritchie had his head split open. He was taken away, and has not since been heard from. The blacks made no resistance, but begged for mercy. Some of the leaders, therefore, ordered the crowd merely to sack the buildings and leave the people alone. Thereafter, it is reported, no one was injured. A hundred or two of negroes from other sections of the ward, hearing of the trouble, immediately sought shelter in more congenial localities. After the trouble a squadron of cavalry appeared, and remained during the remainder of the night. The whole of York street, excepting one building occupied by Italians, is, as nearly as anything but fire can accomplish, destroyed.

New Advertisements.

BANK MEETING.—Citizens interested in the establishment of a Bank in this city, with a capital of One Million Dollars, under the act of Congress to provide a National Currency, &c., approved February 25th, 1863, are requested to meet at the Mercantile Association Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider and discuss the subject.

PACKING BOXES—PACKING BOXES of all kinds and qualities, made to order ON SHORT NOTICE, At the Chicago Packing Box Factory, 114 Ohio street, near Franklin, North Chicago. Address North Branch P. O. Box 368.

EUREKA EXCLAIMED THE man as he, while walking up Lake street, discovered EVERETT'S FINE ART GALLERY, corner of Lasalle street, there is the place where they take those fine Cartes de Visite at Two Dollars per Doz. RAY, HAN, Agent. 137 Lake street, corner of Lasalle.

ATTENTION, DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—There will be a meeting of the above Company at the Armory Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, July 20th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and the transaction of other important business. It is desired that every member will report promptly without fail. PER ORDER.

IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, GILES BRO & CO., 142 Lake street, Have received a new lot of Watches from the most noted manufacturers which they are selling at Very Greatly Reduced Rates. Also, Diamonds and Jewelry of the latest and richest designs, manufactured for the Trade, of the Chicago Commercial Gold Pen.

WESTERN KNIFE COMPANY, 44 Lake street. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO. Just received per steamer Norwegian, a large assortment of Wostenholm Cutlery, at extremely reduced rates.

CLAPP & GOADBY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND HALT DEALERS. 23 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. Clapp, late O. W. Clapp & Co. H. A. Goadby, formerly Goadby, Ferry & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. 108 and 112 CASS STREET. This institution will hereafter be conducted by F. G. BEAUTEAU, as Principal, under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, consisting of ... The Fall Term will begin on the 14th of September next.

GEMS OF EUROPEAN ART. DEALERS desiring to renew their supplies of CHARLES COOPER'S exquisite Cabinet Photographs of all the great EUROPEAN MASTERS Will be guided by the following: ...

New Advertisements.

WANTED, ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOSITORS. Wages, $14 per week. Good men who are experienced and tasteful Job Printers may obtain good situations by applying immediately. DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, Printers and Stationers, 59 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

A CARD. CHICAGO, July 14, 1863. We the undersigned do cheerfully certify that Dr. James Lewis, of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 96, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, restored the sight of the child of Joseph Collicton, who was entirely blind. Also, that Mr Reynolds who was the advertising agent of Dr. Lewis, never had anything to do with the case, and the parents of said child never gave paid Reynolds authority to refer to them in any way. CAPT. CULLITON. T. HARPER.

AURORA, Ill., July 18, 1863. I take great pleasure in certifying that Dr. James Lewis, of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, effected the wonderful cure of disease of the Eye in my case, and not B. P. Reynolds, who was advertising agent of that institution. R. W. ANDERSON.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1863. I take great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Lewis, of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, No. 96, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, cured my son of deafness and discharges from the ears of several years standing, and not Mr. Reynolds, the advertising agent of that institution. 86 Wabash avenue.

JANESVILLE EXCURSION Will leave the Northwestern Railroad Depot on THURSDAY, the 23d inst., AT 7:30 A. M., SHARP. Tickets for Adults, $1.50; for Children, $1.00.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. OLD FOLKS' Concert and Excursion, TUESDAY, July 21st, TO FOREST BAY, Over the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, for the benefit of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH. The Choir, under the direction of W. W. Trimmingham, Esq., will consist of TWENTY FIVE PERFORMERS dressed in the costumes of our grandfathers and grandmothers of "1776." EVERYBODY WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SING "Strike the cymbal, roll the tymbal, Let the trump of triumph sound, Powerful singing, heathen bringing Proud Goliah to the ground." Together with Patriotic and Sentimental Songs of Olden Times! TEA and COFFEE in abundance and of the Old Fashioned Quality, will be furnished on the grounds.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863. A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,) At 9 O'clock. FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS. ... RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS. Chicago to Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers, Grand Haven ... A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

SHORES, TATOR & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 47 South Water st., CHICAGO. L. SHORES. F. D. TATOR. A. W. GRIDLEY.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE. No. 94½ Washington Street, Established for the exclusive treatment of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, under the Professional charge of DOCTOR VALPEY. CATARRH. ... CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. ... Address Dr. VALPEY, Physician for the Eye, Ear and Catarrh, No. 94½ Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3827.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON. The staunch and fast sailing side-wheel Steamer Sunbeam, Capt. F. PABST, Will leave her dock, first above Rush street Bridge, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, at 8 o'clock, ... A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION OF THE Sabbath School and Congregation OF THE Second Presbyterian Church, TO FOREST BAY GROVE, ON SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1863. Tickets 50 cents; Children half price. Cars leave the Old Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M. COMMITTEE: S. GROVER, PETER PAGE, J. W. HATHAWAY, E. M. CAMPER.

LAND WARRANTS And Bounty Scrip, Wanted at an advance on other Markets. ALL SIZES FOR SALE. Office of J. W. HOWELL, 26 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON Burglar and Fire-Proof SAFES! Improved Bank Locks. A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

GALWAY LINE.—The first-class steamers Hibernia, Columbia, Anglia, Adriatic, Connaught and Prince, will carry passengers from Galway, Cork, Londonderry and Liverpool to America ... $47.50 in Paper Money. ... SABEL & SEARLE, New York and Liverpool.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

AT WHOLESALE.—A splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE DRAFT AND THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK RIOTS AND THE DRAFT.

THE BOSTON DRAFT RIOT.

The Mob Tumultuously Suppressed.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Terms of the Attacking Fleet.

LETTER OF THE KING OF SIAM TO ABRAHAM POOTE.

His Opinion of the Shrieksheet's Rebellion and Slavery.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Draft Proceeding Quietly.

Operations of the Various Machines.

A Large Gathering of the Farmers.

THE DE KALB COUNTY REBEL TRIAL.

Operations of the Various Machines.

A Large Gathering of the Farmers.

Auction Sales

Amusements

Legal Notices.

Government Sale

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES,

MULES AND HEAVY WAGONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CARPETS,

STEAM SAW MILL

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SALE OF LOTS AT MATTOON.

200 LOTS!

VALUABLE CITY LOTS

TWO ACRES OF LAND

SALT.

LIVERPOOL C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

"Life on a Georgia Plantation."

20,000 sold in 60 days.

HOMŒOPATHY.

CLOTHES WRINGER DEPOT

SHELLEY'S THUMB INSTANTANEOUS

CLASSONS

DROM'S UNRIVALED

MYSTERIES OF

TWO ACRES OF LAND

TO LOAN—MONEY

TO SHIPPERS OF

TO HEALTH.

TO LOAN—MONEY

TO LOAN—MONEY

TO LOAN—MONEY

ton House, ... arrival or ... head martyr ... some members of ... President are also there, for the purpose of indulging their leader to decline the nomination to the Governorship of Ohio.—*Buffalo Express, 14th.*

—Contracts have been made by the General Government to connect all the forts and public works in Boston harbor with the Charlestown Navy Yard by means of a submarine telegraph cable. The work is to be pushed to a speedy completion.

—George Todd, a desperate guerilla, was killed in Missouri, by a detachment of the 6th Kansas cavalry, last week, while lying in ambush on the Little Blue, waiting to attack a wagon train. Thirteen of his men perished with him. Todd was a desperate man—a terror to the country through which he ranged. He had collected around him, too, the most desperate men of the border counties—Jackson, Cass and Bates.

Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

Sixth night of the engagement of the popular Comedian,

WM. WARREN.

Who will appear, positively for the last time, in his great character of DOCTOR PANGLOSS, L. L. D. and A. S. S. He will also appear as MR. SAMUEL SNOZZLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 18th, will be presented the celebrated Comedy of

THE HEIR AT LAW.

Doctor Pangloss, L. L. D. and A. S. S.....Mr. Warren.

To conclude with the new and brilliant farce, on the subject of Excursions, entitled

To Paris and Back for Five Pounds.

Mr. Samuel Snozzle.....Wm. Warren.

Monday, the celebrated Comedy of "THE SILVER SPOON."

WANTED—Twenty young ladies to assist in a Grand Spectacle shortly to be produced. Apply to Mr. Price at the stage door between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE —OF— **BOOTS AND SHOES,** AT WHOLESALE, **Every Tuesday and Thursday,** AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, and at private sale throughout the week. **By GORE, WILLSON & CO.,** 54 LAKE STREET.

AUCTION SALE—By S. Nickerson, 21 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, July 20th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold without reserve for cash, 50 pieces Black English Union Cloths. Also—Cassimeres, Satinets, Brown and Bleached Sheeting, Invoice of Tailor's Trimming. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, 21 Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale OF **CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES,** At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on 7th day of August, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as **"Morgan's Mill,"** With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, &c. ... situated ... County, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Indiana. ... Michigan Central Railroad. TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; One-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months with six per cent interest. Sale to take place on the premises. W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner. Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION. The undersigned will sell the following described property at auction to the highest bidder for cash, to close an estate, at the North Door of the Court House in Chicago, On Saturday the 25th day of July, At 10 o'clock in the morning, viz: Lot 6, Block 3, Union Park Addition to Chicago. Lot 16, Block 21, School Section Addition to Chicago, with cottage thereon. Sub Lot 2, of Lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, Block 38, School Section Addition. Lot 40 of May, Alden & Roche's Subdivision of E. ... Lot 1, Block 20, Bushnell's Addition to Chicago, with dwelling house and stable. A contract for Lot 12, Block 10, Ogden's Addition to Chicago, with cottage. 33 Lots in Mosca, on the Illinois Central Railroad. EDWIN H. SHELDON, Trustee. Chicago, July 14, 1863.

SALE OF LOTS AT MATTOON. I will positively sell AT AUCTION—FOR CASH, **200 LOTS!** Singly or by blocks, to suit purchasers, and if the weather and attendance are good, I will offer more. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. On Wednesday, July 29th, 1863. Mattoon is at the crossing of two important Rail roads. ... AMEN. NOYES.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES. 20,000 sold in ten days. **"Life on a Georgia Plantation."** Journal of a residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838–'39. By Frances Anne Kemble. ... FOR SALE BY **S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,** 39 & 41 LAKE STREET.

HOMŒOPATHY. I. S. P. LORD, M. D., At Office, 66 Clark street, from 2 to 4 P. M. ...

CLOTHES WRINGER DEPOT FOR SEVEN STATES. ...

TWO ACRES OF LAND WITH a good dwelling, barn and out houses, situated in EAST AURORA. ...

SALT. LIVERPOOL G. A., In bulk and Sacks. For sale by R. McLENNAN & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS FOR SALE. ...

GLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. ...

...DSON'S UNRIVALED TOOTH PASTE is more efficient in cleansing ... Sold by all Druggists.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET ... CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE ... NO MORTAL EYE ... DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT ... J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, N. Y. ...

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of ... Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases, REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, ... located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. ... CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... P. O. Box 2200, Chicago, Ill.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. ... UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York. **Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.** J. H. REED & CO, Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. ... Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys ... OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMERS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, ...

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., ... 179 South Clark street ... GUIDE TO HEALTH. ... PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. ...

CATARRH! CATARRH! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, ... Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4821, ...

Legal Notices

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof. ALBERT F. SMITH, ORSON SMITH, Administrators. July 1, 1863.

ESTATE OF ALONZO BRUCE, DECEASED. **Administrator's Notice.** Notice is hereby given that I, Hiram Bailey, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Bruce, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, have fixed on the term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY OF ... in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for the settling and adjusting of all claims against said decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are notified and requested to attend at the said term of the said Court for the purpose of having the same adjusted. HIRAM BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo Bruce, deceased. Chicago, Ill., June 8th, 1863.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of August, A. D. 1863, being the 17th day thereof. THERESE GRAF, Administratrix.

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 66 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. ...

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned ... ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 32 Water street, New York.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ... will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies ...

MONEY TO LOAN.—$10,000 to loan on first class farms ... HOLMES ... P. O. Drawer 5626, No. 4 Dole's Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, ... 26 LASALLE STREET. **Capital, - - - - $250,000.** Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW'D E. BRAINERD, Cashier. DIRECTORS:—E. Aiken, Sam'l P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, St. Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 42 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. **INCORPORATED IN 1861.** Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—J. G. SHERMAN, Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice Pres't—F. H. WESTFALL, Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS. J. G. Fargo, J. M. Rountree, M. Lewis, ... W. B. Ogden, ...

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the **"BANK OF AMERICA,"** Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

A CARD. The Marine Company of Chicago. The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in NEW CASH CAPITAL, THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established; 1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department. 2. A Savings and Trust Department. The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863	$200 722.55
Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)	59 107.08
Surplus	$141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

After two annual premiums are paid, the Company will either return a rateable proportion thereof, or give a paid up policy for such an amount as that cash value would purchase without further payment.

NO OTHER COMPANY

Has ever done this after a policy was forfeited by nonpayment of premium when due. The policy holders, therefore cannot lose what they pay in, if they become unable to make their regular payments.

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois. J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, **$9,225,119.79.** O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! **HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!**

Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Its Combination. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. **BOOT & SHOE** Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Jewelers. **JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

It is especially adapted to Leather,

Families. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

It is a Liquid. **LIQUID CEMENT** Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

Remember. **REMEMBER** Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.

Finis. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds. HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost noiseless. It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery. Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks, quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. It will not oil the dress of the operator. A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine. AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Drawer 6139, Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

The Photograph Mania in England.

[Correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.]

Royalty is quite accustomed to seeing itself in pictures, but the recent development of the royal portrait mania in the way of photographs is really amazing. The Queen and family must pass half their walking hours in sitting to photographers, if the imperial pictures are taken from life, as is claimed by the artists.

The Queen, in all these recent demonstrations save one, is indeed the Niobe of Nations. She is represented always as dressed in black, wearing a widow's cap and plunged in deep grief. She is looking at a portrait of the Prince Consort, or sitting by his flower-wreathed bust. The princesses, her daughters, are bending over her, as if trying to soothe her, or kneeling as in tears with their faces in her lap. The Prince of Wales stands by in an inconsolable manner, gazing on vacancy, and in every case, save the one, the Queen's distress is obtruded upon the public in the most tasteless manner possible.

This one exception is the "regal photograph," representing her majesty dressed in a rich robe of moire antique, wearing a wide blue ribbon over her shoulder and a diadem on her head. She stands in a queenly yet not pompous attitude, such as befits a sovereign of her rank. The picture is one of the best ever taken, and imparts to the Queen a dignity which more faithful portraits do not; for it must be confessed that Victoria, as a simple widow, is not an imposing personage. She needs a crown, a sceptre and a robe to stand confessed a queen. All her girlish personal beauty is gone, and she does not possess the tall majestic figure of an Elizabeth or a Marie Antoinette.

But if the grief of a widow be unhappily thrust ever before public notice, far more indelicate is the pictorial gushing affection of the Prince and Princess of Wales. He clasps her hand, or she leans affectionately on his shoulder. They bill and coo in every shop window. They go out riding in a basket wagon. They are supremely conjugal in the Strand; they gush with tender regard in Cheapside; they gaze fondly on each other's eyes in the Quadrant while in these and every other street, together and separate, they challenge the passers by to sate his gaze upon their really good-looking faces.

Probably most Londoners and strangers get their only impressions of royalty and nobility from these photographs; and these impressions give them the idea that Princess Mary of Cambridge passes many hours *per diem* in leaning against a tall vase, that Prince Alfred dressed in elegant naval costume, likes nothing better than to stand gingerly with his hand on a sword, never yet drawn; that the Princesses Beatrice and Helena pass much of their leisure in looking together over a photographic album; that Lord Elcho always carries a gun and wears a volunteer uniform; that the King of the Belgians is invariably bent over by the weight of a peck or so of decorations fastened to the breast of his coat; that every noble or royal personage is a very stiff, unbending individual, either of a military or a literary turn of mind—either fastened to a sword or a book.

Blockade Running at the Bahamas—Profits to the English Government.

(From the Kingston (Jam.) Journal, July 4.)

Blockade running has given importance to the Bermudas, especially in the federal States, where the intelligence from Nassau is as anxiously looked for as from the Rappahannock or the Mississippi. This importance arises from the fact that the Island of New Providence is the great point of arrival and departure for the blockade runners. All vessels, from wherever they come, designed for entering the port of Charleston, or engaged in the contraband trade with Matamoras, stop at Nassau, either on their way to, or returning from these places. As a point of departure they are enabled to watch their opportunity when the American cruizers are not near to embarrass their movements, the voyage being an easy one, either to the blockaded port or the cotton mart at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and as a point of arrival, Nassau is of importance in changing the character of cargoes from contraband to British goods. Equally with Nassau, Matamoras has become a place of note since Charleston has been blockaded. Prior to this, little or nothing was heard of Matamoras as a commercial entrepot. * * * With regard to the commercial advantages to the Bahamas, and to Nassau particularly, we have some interesting particulars. The cotton that the steamers and other vessels take in there on their return pays no duty to the Bahama government, and the tonnage duty on the vessels is only one shilling a ton. Notwithstanding this the arrival of the blockade runners there makes a great deal of trade, and goods imported for the Southern market yield some remuneration to the government. Many of these importations pay fifteen per cent ad valorem, and others a fixed duty of about the same amount. If these goods are bonded and exported again a drawback of ninety per cent is allowed, and half the tonnage duty is refunded if the vessels carry away products of the island as a return cargo. Still there are various fees to be paid, and the business and money taken there make the blockade running popular.

A Glimpse of British Domestic Life.

We lately published an account of the seduction, by one Captain Massey, of a young lady of Montreal, and the subsequent pursuit and capture of the parties at Rochester, in the State of New York. This Captain Massey appears to have been accustomed to evil doing, and his character is thus presented by the London *Star* of the 30th ult.:

An officer and a gentleman by station, but a ruffian and a *roue* by nature, figured a few days ago in the Divorce Court. Probably no individual has ever appeared before that tribunal whose conduct has excited a greater amount of legitimate indignation and disgust than Captain Nathaniel William Massey. Profligacy is repulsive enough in itself, but it becomes still more odious when it is coupled with gross brutality. This fellow appears to have possessed both these odious attributes in exceptionally strong development. Married to his wife in June, 1860, he left her in June, 1861, and joined his regiment in Canada, followed thither in another ship by a woman named Court, with whom he lived in adultery during his absence. When he returned to England in June, 1862, he renewed cohabitation with his wife, but still continued his relations with his paramour. He met her frequently in London and Liverpool, and when he crossed the Channel she followed him and was kept by him in lodgings at Honfleur, where he visited her while he was residing with his wife at Havre. But the vagabond was not content with being false to his wife—he flogged her with a leather strap as she lay in bed until she could scarcely move. During the three years of his married life he succeeded in inducing her to hand over to him cash and securities to amount of six thousand eight hundred pounds, and in return he treated her savage and wanton cruelty. He struck her in the face, and pinched her, on the platform of a railway station, because she expressed a wish, by no means unnatural under the circumstances, not to be shut up with him alone in a carriage. At Dieppe he threw her from one end of the room to the other; at Havre he beat her, dragged her off her seat to make her ring a bell, spat in her face and pulled her nose—all, it would appear, for the mere gratification of his ferocious instincts. Finally, he compelled her to sign a bill of separation by threats that he would make her suffer tortures such as she had never heard or read of, and have her locked up in a lunatic asylum, with an intimation to the physician that he would pay £1,000 for the news of her death; and then he departed again to join his regiment in Canada. Everybody must have felt rejoiced that the evidence of these facts—partly consisting of entries in a diary in his own handwriting, embodying minute details of his infamous conduct—was so clear that Mrs. Massey found no difficulty in obtaining a divorce, and it was additionally satisfactory to learn that Indian and Canadian bonds of Messrs. Cox & Co., Captain Massey's agents, had been ordered by the court to be impounded and settled upon this unhappy lady and the child of her unstarred union with a scoundrel whose name it was hoped would never be heard of again."

The Attack on Charleston.

[From the Baltimore American, July 14.]

The glorious work has begun. It was commenced when Gen. Hunter was removed from the command of the department, and the gallant and indomitable Gen. Gilmore appointed to fill the vacancy.

Now for the important news, which we with pleasure lay before our readers. On the glorious Fourth of July the heavy batteries we have recently erected on Folly Island, commanding the rebel batteries at the mouth of Lighthouse Inlet, intended to dispute the entrance to the ship channel, were opened upon with a destructive fire, making short work of them. The Federal batteries had been erected under masks of foliage, and the astonished rebels knew nothing of their existence. Our guns were of the heaviest calibre, and numbered thirty-four. Large numbers of troops had been sent to Folly Island, and there was every indication of earnestness and activity in the military department.

Admiral Dahlgren, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral Dupont, immediately ordered the Monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation, unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. The fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and where there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted "in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the Wabash, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral Dahlgren raised his flag on the humble little transport, Mary Dinsmore, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the Fourth of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the Monitors rusting for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment and inactivity, were in ecstacies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumter, and equally confident of success. They felt that they were relieved from the tyrannical restraints imposed upon them to shield incompetency, and that the day of proving their earnestness in the great work of national retribution was approaching.

Admiral Dahlgren had ordered all the workmen from the Monitors to proceed at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad Atlanta, intending to use her also in the attack on the defenses of Charleston. She was nearly completed when the Arago sailed, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy wooden vessels, which of course could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral Dahlgren is not so kind hearted as to have any fears of "irritating the enemy," and as we have at the head of both the navy and the army of the Department of the South, two earnest, active fighting men, no doubt is felt of the success of the movement now in progress.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—During 1862 there were tried 20,001 persons in England, 6,666 in Ireland, and 3,630 in Scotland, and of the whole number 7,815 were acquitted, and 21,891 convicted, of which latter class 3,969 were consigned to penal servitude, which is about equivalent to our State Prison.

—The *Independence Belge* alludes to the case of an old woman who had hoarded up about 14,000 francs in gold since 1820. She did not like to trust banks. Had she put the money out at compound interest, it would have grown to 100,000 francs.

—A shell for rifles has been invented by Capt. Norton, of the British Army. It is charged with solid phosphorus. Projected from a cavalry pistol, it lodged in a deal board and burned with a fierce flame for some time.

—Mr. Graw, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines, by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor, even of assafoetida, can be annihilated.

—The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at a meeting in London, strongly condemned the use of selfish pews in churches, which, he said, showed that the spirit of the world had entered into the house of God.

—The Prince of Wales and Duke of Newcastle have been created Doctors of Civil Law (D. C. L.) at Oxford. Drs. Wales and Newcastle are, therefore, their perfectly correct titles when they don't use any others.

—Mr. Peter Morrison is reported to have become a billiard-marker in Paris. He will be remembered by our readers as the projector of the Bank Deposit, and, as its manager, the cause of ruin to very many families who had believed his prospectus.

—A Liverpool paper says that there were, at the date of writing, 40 ships en route from India to that town, with no less than 166,529 bales of cotton on board.

—Mr. Pearson, Confederate Agent in England, who is ruined, finds himself in that condition from having lost near a half million of dollars in his vain efforts to run the blockade.

—A letter from Adelaide, South Australia, says that the Lancashire Relief Fund has been handsomely contributed to there, but that the Albert Testimonial has proved a complete failure.

—An English private soldier is now paid about $110 a year; a French one about $50 a year. A Colonel in France receives about $1,600, in England about $6,000.

—Those who use the phrase "rich as Croesus" may like to know that a recent estimate of his wealth fixes it at £1,700,000 sterling.

—The *Independence Belge* says that a Parisian inventor has offered to the Poles a new sort of fulminant which will explode even after an hour's immersion in water.

—A French physician has, it is stated by *Galignani*, successfully administered fatty substances as an antidote to strychnine.

—A very costly monument has just been erected in Hucknall Parish Church, in memory of Augusta Ada, Countess Lovelace, Byron's only daughter.

—Three women of Murcia, in Spain, are to enter the profession of bull-fighters at that town.

French Romance.

An action involving a French romance of real life came before a Paris Court in June, and is the subject of much Parisian gossip. Young Pierre Loustaunau, whose heirs were the plaintiffs, left his native village in 1777 to seek his fortune in America. There was no ship just then available, and he took passage in one conveying a French Envoy to the Mahratta Princes, whose father had just been assassinated, and who, fighting for the throne, were supported, one by the French, the other by the English.

Loustaunau joined the latter, and so distinguished himself that he was made the recipient of many gifts and honors. In one battle, his hand was shot off, and a silver one being substituted, an old Indian chief declared that an ancient prophecy concerning a stranger from the far west, with an invincible hand was accomplished, and that the Mahrattah Empire would thenceforth attain great power. Loustaunau became very rich, and returned home, having previously remitted to Paris eight millions of francs. He also took a ruby, a farewell gift from the Prince, his master.

On his way he was shipwrecked and escaped but on his arrival he found that his money having been turned into assignats was worth but 220,000 francs. With this sum he bought an ironworks in Spain. Spanish guerillas soon destroyed it. He then went to Paris and gave his ruby, worth 600,000 francs, to one M. Lepine to sell. Many adventures followed: he was again captured; escaped; became insane and recovered; was introduced to Lady Hester Stanhope, becoming very intimate with her, and finally died in a French charitable institution. This suit was brought by the heirs of the adventurer against those of the jeweler. The ruby had been sold to the Empress Josephine for 6,000 francs, and the tribunal declared that that was what it was worth, and that M. Lepine had been paid the money in his lifetime.

Trade with the Insurrectionary States.

The Missouri *Democrat* of Thursday last contains the following letter from Secretary Chase, in reference to a petition of the St. Louis merchants. The letter explains the character of the petition:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1863.

SIR:—Your letter of the 19th of June, together with the memorials of the Union Merchants' Exchange of the city of St. Louis, and of many respected merchants and manufacturers of that city, have received that attention which was due both to the personal and representative character of the signers.

I was a source of gratification to me that the wishes of the Union Merchants' Exchange in respect to the semi-monthly sales of abandoned or captured cotton at St. Louis, had been anticipated by the immediate countermand, so soon as the intelligence of them reached me, of all orders contemplating a transfer of those sales to Cincinnati. The fact that this was done before the wishes of the business men at St. Louis had been communicated to me in any form, will be received, I trust, as sufficiently clear proof that no interest in St. Louis, which can be at all affected by my action, will ever be willingly affected otherwise than beneficially.

The other subject presented by the memorials, namely, the regulation of trade with insurrectionary districts, or points from which supplies could easily be forwarded to the insurgents, is one of more difficulty. The plan of intercourse proposed by the signers is certainly entitled to great consideration, and I have been much impressed by the force of the arguments urged in support of it. The proposition, in substance, is that the shipment of all articles not absolutely prohibited, should be freely allowed, and that the supervision necessary to prevent supplies to the rebels, should be exercised at the place of delivery instead of the place of shipment.

This plan would be more convenient in some respects to shippers, and probably much more convenient to the officers of the Government, than that now followed, but I am not satisfied that the great object of all regulation, which is to prevent illegal intercourse with insurrectionary districts, and the furnishing of supplies to the rebel enemies of the Union, would be as certainly accomplished.

Being extremely desirous that the execution of the law shall bear as lightly as possible on legitimate business, I have forwarded your memorial on this subject to the supervising special agent for the first agency, which includes the Mississippi Valley above Vicksburg, with instructions to give the plan and suggestions of the memorials a fair and thorough examination, and, after a full conference with them, to report to me what modifications, if any, can be safely made in the existing regulations, with a view to meeting their wishes, as far as practicable without detriment to the public interests.

Permit me to add that recent events seem to justify the hope that the rebellion may soon be entirely suppressed west of the Mississippi, and that commercial intercourse, unrestricted by any regulations made necessary by insurrection, may be speedily re-established throughout that region, from the Missouri to the Gulf.

The loyal merchants, manufacturers and business men and people of St. Louis have entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of the whole country, by the invincible courage and determination with which they have maintained the adhesion of their glorious city to Liberty and the Union. I congratulate them on the downfall of the rebel stronghold, which opens to them the pleasing prospect of early deliverance from all commercial embarrassments and of the restoration of that remarkable prosperity which has attracted towards St. Louis the wonder of men. Yours very truly, S. P. CHASE.

HON. HENRY T. BLOW, St. Louis, Mo.

The Great Fire in Liverpool—$900,000 Worth of Cotton Destroyed.

The Jura brought intelligence of a great fire in Liverpool on the 3d of July. We have the particulars in the Liverpool papers of the 4th. It commenced early on the morning of the 3d, in the warehouses of Covent buildings, in Water street:

At half past six o'clock the flames burst forth from every door and window of two sides of the building, and towered some thirty feet above the roof, which soon ignited, and the flames there received renewed strength, and soon demonstrated that all hope of saving either the building or its contents was at an end. At twenty minutes after six the roof of the large building fell in with a loud crash.

Up to two o'clock in the afternoon, the fire continued to burn furiously. About nine o'clock, the four upper stories of the gable, at the corner of Water street and Covent Garden, fell with a tremendous crash, an immense pile of burning cotton coming with it. The remaining cotton in that part of the warehouse then settled down in a solid heap, and being saturated with the continued playing of the hose, almost deadened that part of the fire. A partition wall, with doors of communication, divides the warehouse into northern and southern portions, and in the latter the fire was raging like a furnace, fed by cotton from the floors above, and the dry office fixture below. The northwestern gable of this part of the building fell about ten o'clock into the area of Molyneux place.

The building belonged to the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of London, and the lessees are the well known firm of Messrs. Duckworth & Rathbone, cotton brokers. There were stored in the warehouse between 3,000 and 4,000 bales of cotton, principally Egyptian, which was insured. The damage is already estimated at from £60,000 to £70,000, but there will be a great deal of salvage. The insurance offices concerned are—Liverpool and London, to the extent of £28,000; General, £20,000; Royal (Liverpool), £10,000; Royal Exchange, £7,000; West of England, £6,000; Atlas, £5,000.

Incidents of the Draft in Massachusetts.

In Salem (Mass.) says the *Gazette*, every Protestant minister liable to draft was drawn, viz: Rev. Messrs. Haskell, Johnson, Palmer, Pickman, Seaver and Wendell. Of the members of the bar, four were drawn, namely: Nathn'l J. Holden, M. B. Mansfield, S. H. Phillips and Charles Sewall.

The Taunton *Gazette* says the Taunton boys mean to make the best of the draft, and have got this song ready to sing in camp at Springfield:

"I'm a raw recruit, with a bran new suit,
And three hundred dollars bounty;
I'm going down to Springfield town
To fight for Bristol county."

The New Bedford *Mercury* states that Mr. R. P. Butler, of Edgartown came to New Bedford, Monday morning, and having, as he says, a presentiment that he should be elected, went to the naval rendezvous, enlisted and was sworn in. Thinking it safe then to indulge his curiosity about the draft, he went to the hall, and just as he entered, his name was announced as one of the conscripts.

Among the drafted in Newburyport is Rev. Mr. Hooker. Four were drawn from the *Herald* office. Several discharged and disabled soldiers were also drawn, among them the Rich brothers, each *minus* a leg.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.—Edgar Snowden, jr., editor of the revived Alexandria *Gazette*, having refused to testify his loyalty to the United States by taking the required oath of allegiance, has, among others of Alexandria who occupy the same position, been ordered to go among those whom he and they profess fealty. Whereupon, in a valedictory, he intimates that his case is a hard one, indeed. His Union fellow-citizens of Alexandria, we know well, entertain no such view of the matter.—*Washington Star, 10th.*

Miscellaneous.

HOME MANUFACTURES. CHICAGO WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. **M'DOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO., 41, 43 & 45 Burch Block, Wabash ave.** McD., N. & Co. would respectfully invite the attention of the trade and dealers generally, to their large stock of **Custom-Made Boots and Shoes,** MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES in CHICAGO, Of the best Western Leather, WITH WORK WARRANTED, Which, wherever introduced, has given entire satisfaction, and become celebrated for durability—a quality so much desired by the public. Country Merchants and Dealers, when in this city, are earnestly invited to visit our extensive establishment (employing 300 hands) and examine our stock. Entrance to Salesroom, 45 Wabash avenue. McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO.

TO MILLERS OR MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers for sale the Steam Flouring Mills known as **"PRAIRIE MILLS,"** With Cooper Shops and Cattle Yard, Situated in the Town of Fulton, State of Iowa, the second Station on the M. & M. Railroad, sixteen miles from the City of Davenport. This Mill has three run of four foot burr stones, and is capable of grinding two hundred barrels of Flour per day, and has ample power and is well supplied with water, and is not far from a side track for the convenient shipping of Flour. The location of this Mill is in the centre of an extensive wheat growing region, and can have a large run of custom business in addition to its merchant work. This property originally cost about ... thousand dollars and is now offered for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, on terms favorable to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to A. C. FULTON, on the premises, or to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Davenport, Iowa.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESNUT AND NUT. Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest prices. Offices 202 East Madison street, 126 South Market street, and 10 South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6157. ROBERT LAW, Agent. Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and other Coals on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron. R. LAW.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! For sale Trapani and Cadiz in Bulk. Liverpool G. A. in Bags. In store on Railroad track and Canal. Attention of City and Country Packers solicited. H. H. HAYDEN, General Commission Merchant, over Bank of Montreal, 44 Lasalle Street.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE London Porter and Brown Stout, Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London. It is well known that three fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit, and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health. LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1859. "With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & Co." GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton st., N. Y., Sole Agent for Candler & Sons. For sale in Chicago by GEORGE E. STANTON.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN **WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,** Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

TO FLAX GROWERS. WE BUY LOOSE FLAX STRAW, Which is long, clean, of good fibre and well fall-rotted, when delivered at stations on lines of Chicago railroads, or at the Chicago Flax Mill. Please send for circulars giving directions for harvesting, dew-rotting, &c. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Office 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP. Can be worn without pain. Call and examine them, or address **GALE BROTHERS,** Dealers in Druggists Novelties, 202 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS. DR. UNDERWOOD, OCULIST AND AURIST, Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office 124 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums inserted.

FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE in Kankakee County, Illinois, near the Illinois Central Railroad, 50 miles south of Chicago. In consequence of unexpected family arrangements, I wish to sell, in one lot, by the first of September, the following property. ... Price $2000, a part of which can remain on mortgage if required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at Aroma, Kankakee County, Illinois. G. H. EDWARDS.

1,500 LABORERS WANTED to work on the Peninsula Railroad between Bay De Noquet and Marquette, to whom the following wages will be paid monthly in cash: Quarrymen and Choppers ... $1.50 per day. Common Laborers ... 1.37½ do. Parties desiring small contracts can be accommodated, and tools furnished if desired. Laborers will be passed free over the C. & N. W. Railway to Fort Howard, and by steamer to Bay De Noquet, ... D. L. WELLS. Escanaba, Delta Co., Mich., July 7, 1863.

$80.—MARK WELL. We want to employ energetic, trustworthy agents in every county in the United States, to whom we will pay from $50 to $80 per month, to sell our new and beautiful Family Sewing Machine. All wishing to engage for its successful sale will address as below, without delay. E. T. HUBB... Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 6131.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms in cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE —OF— **PINE TIMBER LANDS.** THE ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY Will offer at Public Auction, IN THE CITY OF DETROIT, On the Second Day of September next, **525,000** Acres of Pine Timbered Lands, LYING IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. Which were selected with great care nearly ten years since. It is estimated by good judges that these lands comprise at least one-half of all the pine timber lands in the State, which are equal to them in quality and position. The facility which Michigan affords for manufacturing and transporting lumber are so great, the consumption is so large, and the area of pine timber lands between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains is so small that the value of these lands must yearly advance in a constantly increasing ratio. For the purpose of the sale, the lands have been arranged into a large number of groups, with a minimum price affixed upon each group at an average of about $2 10 per acre, so that the inducement to purchase is not only very great to lumbermen, but also to others who may be seeking to make safe and profitable investments. The stock of the Company will be received at par in payment of purchases made at the sale to an amount equal to 91⅔ per cent. of the whole purchase money; the remainder—8⅓ per cent.—to be paid in cash. Catalogues with full particulars, accompanied with maps, can be obtained on application to CYRUS WOODMAN or GEO. S. FROST, Detroit. JNO. F. SKINNER, No. 47 City Exchange, Boston. Hon. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, St. Johnsbury, Vt. ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany, N. Y. C. & G. WOODMAN, 56 Pine street, New York City. CHAS. E. NOBLE, Buffalo, N. Y. CHAS. NELSON, Muskegon, Mich. GEO. W. LAKIN, Milwaukee, Wis. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, Chicago, Ill. A. P. BREWER, Saginaw, Mich. GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent, Griswold street, Detroit.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, Three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block near Union Park, with gas, water and sewer convenient; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop Whitehouse, fronting Union Park and Washington streets with 265 feet front on the Park, valued in 1856 at $70,000 will be sold very cheap. Also, other valuable property. Inquire of A. S. HAYES, No. 2 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 300,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—Improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlet minutely describing same, furnished. Taxes paid, lands and farms sold, and titles examined in above States and Illinois. Personal attention given in spring and fall to payment of taxes on all lands placed in my charge. W. J. BARNEY, office No. 3, over 112 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3633.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

Stomach Bitters.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT **ROBACK'S are BETTER**

Stomach Bitters. Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters. Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters. They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters. Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters. They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters. They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters. They are prepared by an old and skillful physician from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters. Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters. Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOEHMELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH, STEARNS & CO., ... and by Druggists generally. Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market-st., Lind's Block.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of McGOVERN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—W. W. BELL retiring from the firm. J. & F. McGOVERN will continue the business at the old stand. **McGOVERN & BRO.,** WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery, &c. 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have this day associated with me HENRY A. GOADBY, Formerly of Goadby, Perry & Co., St. Louis, and will continue the Commission and Salt business under the name of Clapp & Goadby. O. W. CLAPP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 162 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Chicago, May 1st, 1863. SAMUEL HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS.

RARE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.—Fifty two of the most fertile and highly improved farms in Illinois, and 15,000 acres of well located lands in Northern and Central Illinois for sale at a low figure; 150,000 acres in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota in tracts to suit; 1,000 lots in Chicago from $50 upwards. Some rare chances. Real Estate to exchange for Land, Merchandise, Live Stock, Lumber, R. R. Stocks, Notes and Mortgages. Lands, Lots and Merchandise bought, sold and exchanged on commission. Best of references. CHARLES E. HOLMES, No. 2 Methodist Church Block. P. O. Drawer 5631, Chicago.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of BRARD'S & CUMMING'S celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the wholesale trade at manufacturer's prices. B. & C. having manufactured the article for many years, feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. We guarantee it to all purchasers. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 15 River street, Chicago.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT; manufactured in December, January, February and March. Barley Malt, $1.50 per bu.—34 lbs. Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs. IRWIN & MOSEY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, P. O. Box 1873.

BRACKETT & GREGORY. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 48 Clark street, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 3173. EDW. B. BRACKETT. DAN'L D. GREGORY.

SALT, LIME, &c.—A constant supply of New York and Michigan **SALT,** Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Land Plaster, &c., on hand and for sale by ALBERT E. NEELY, General Commission Merchant, 236, 238 & 240 South Water street.

TO EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, a three-story Brick Dwelling, situated near the Lake, in the North Division, ... Address Post Office Box 3503.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT. Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED. Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. From the first of July until the first of August, I shall have an office in Chicago, at 123 Washington street, opposite the Court House, Mr. Alexander White's, ... J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul, at Chicago. Residing under instructions at St. Louis.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved brands, in barrels, half barrels, &c., for sale at current rates by PARSONS, GATES & HANKEY, 21 South Water street.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 222 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1377. Wanted on the line of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 220 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. S. D. VAN WAGENEN, R. H. JORDAN, ROSCOE R. PROBOCK.

DRAKE & BEEBE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 129 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Particular attention paid to consignments of Fruit.

FURBISH & EGLESTON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the sale of Sugars and Syrups; 24 River street Chicago. A supply of Portland Sugars always on hand; also, Philadelphia Sugars and Syrups.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 32 and 34 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 325 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Rising & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building, Chicago, Illinois. Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 198 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. H. BURLBUT.

C. H. COWAN & CO., 241 LAKE STREET, Will pay the highest market price for WOOL, HIDES, FELTS, RAGS, OLD METALS, BEESWAX AND GINSENG.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 8, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5958. GILBERT C. WALKER. S. S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 Lasalle street Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5563. Exchange on St. Louis Wanted. C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, E. G. STANARD. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 40 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. S. SHERMAN, J. BASSETT, C. G. COOLEY, Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co. late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK SEWERS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 10, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday July 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same, for doing all the work and furnishing all the materials (excepting brick) for the construction of the following named brick sewers, in accordance with the specifications for the doing of said work on file in the office of this Board.

SEWERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

SOUTH DIVISION.

On Indiana avenue, from Ringold avenue to opposite Cross street, 2½ feet diameter. On Indiana avenue, from North street to opposite Cross street, 2 feet diameter. On Michigan avenue, from Ringold avenue to opposite Cross street, 2½ feet diameter. On Michigan avenue, from North street to opposite Cross street, 2 feet diameter. On Michigan avenue, from Ringold avenue South about 360 feet, 2½ feet diameter. On Wabash avenue from Ringold avenue to Old street, 2½ feet diameter. On Wabash avenue, from Old street to North street, 2 feet diameter. On State street, from Ringold avenue to Cross street, 2½ feet diameter.

WEST DIVISION.

On Twelfth street, from South Branch of Chicago River to Halsted street, 5 feet diameter. On Twelfth street, from Halsted street to Blucher street, 4½ feet diameter. On Reuben street, from Fulton street to Lake street, 4 feet diameter.

NORTH DIVISION.

On Market street, from Erie street to Division, 3 feet diameter. On Division street, from Wells street to Market street, 2 feet diameter. On Chicago avenue, from La Salle street to Market street, 3 feet diameter. On Chicago avenue, from Market street to North Branch of Chicago River, 3½ feet diameter.

Proposals will be received for the building of the sewers of any one street, or for the sewers of any one division, or for all the sewers designated above. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any one bid complying with the conditions of this advertisement. The Board will not, however, claim to hold the bidder for the sewers of a division to bid for a single sewering, without the consent of the bidder ... The Board will ... for the whole of all such ... or any one street in such division, unless he consents to the withdrawal of such sewers from his bid for the division. Parties bidding for all the sewers will be held liable for all or any one of the divisions, if the Board decide to award to such the sewers of one, or two, but not of the three divisions.

The bids must be sealed, and accompanied with a bond of a good and sufficient sum of $500 (blanks for which can be had at this office) guaranteeing the execution of a contract in accordance with the bid, in case the bid is accepted. Forms of proposals can be had at this office.

Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, Indorsed "Proposals for Sewers." J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, June 24, 1863. Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this department until Saturday the 25th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock M., for distributing the laws, journals, and other documents of the last session of the General Assembly, and all other documents required by law to be distributed. The state is divided into districts as hereinafter described, and separate proposals will be received for each district separately for the whole State. Proposals will also be considered for the whole State.

Proposals must specify the sum for each district in which the laws, journals, etc., are to be distributed, or if for the whole State, the sum total be named.

The laws, journals, etc., will be required to be taken from Springfield as soon as ready for delivery, of which notice will be given, in conveyances of the character to protect them from injury on account of weather, etc., and delivered as soon as practicable, in the manner required by law, at the county seats of the respective counties, to the clerks of the county court thereof.

No payments will be made on any contract until the full execution and performance of the same, and the return of receipts showing the delivery of said laws, etc., to the clerks of the counties embraced in the said contract.

Notice will be given to the successful bidder or bidders of the acceptance of their proposals, and they will be required, within twenty days of such acceptance, to file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to be approved by the Governor, for the faithful performance of their contract.

The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded, will be required TO FURNISH THEIR OWN boxes for packing the laws, journals, etc., and to pack the same.

Proposals will be opened and examined at this department on Saturday, July 25th, and 12 o'clock M., in the presence of such persons as may desire to witness the same.

DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.—Composed of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Madison, Jersey and Calhoun.

District No. 2.—Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Pike, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Fulton, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Vermillion, DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Cumberland, Clark, Douglas and Ford.

District No. 3.—Henderson, Knox, Warren, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Will, Grundy, Kankakee, Kendall, La Salle, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, DeKalb, Boone, Kane, McHenry, Lake, Cook and Du Page. O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 26, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle guards and fencing of twenty-eight miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the city of Portage. The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line. The line will be ready for the examination of Contractors on and after July 6th, and maps, profiles, and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date. Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references. The work to be offered to Contractors will include about 380,000 cubic yards of excavation in a desirable section of country for doing work. Payments in cash. The Company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, as may be deemed for their interest. The above work, having been previously advertised under the direction of the Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company, and tenders made up to the 18th of July, all proposals so received up to that date, will be opened after the expiration of the time fixed. D. M. HUGHES, President. W. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

Excursions.

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS! Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad HALF FARE RATES. Excursion Trains will leave depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice, as follows: RATES OF FARE OUT AND BACK. ... Tickets to above points and return, good for the day and Excursion Train only, will be sold at the depot. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the **RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,** Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. ... Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HELMBOLD'S Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S **EXTRACT BUCHU** Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S **EXTRACT BUCHU,** FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The Extract Buchu Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Diseases, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated **Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,** For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin. **And Beautifying the Complexion** NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties Buchu. FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. See Professor DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia. See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal. See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES: Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00. "Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letter for information, in confidence, to **HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street,** (Below Chestnut,) **PHILADELPHIA.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. **ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER.** Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $1.50 LESS TO BOSTON, $1.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH, AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS. For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Huron, and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low pressure, fast sailing, upper cabin steamer ANTELOPE—Capt. Butlin. Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle st., Saturday, July 18th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle st.

GREAT SUMMER ROUTE.—Goderich Line of Magnificent Steamers leave daily connecting at Goderich Canada West, with the Grand Trunk Railway, for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all principal cities in the East and Canada. This route is 500 Miles Shorter, And the time two to three days less than by other Steamboat Lines. ... FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. Excursion tickets to Mackinac or Goderich and return at Reduced Fare. ... J. PHILLIPS, Passenger Agent, Office 170 South Water st., corner LaSalle ... F. A. HOWE, Gen'l Freight and Western Agent, Office east of Rush st. Bridge. P. O. Box 498.

CUNARD LINE. Steam to Queenstown and Liverpool. The first class powerful Steamships SIDON, KEDAR, MARATHON, TRIPOLI, Will sail from New York every alternate Wednesday, from Liverpool every alternate Tuesday, and from Queenstown every alternate Wednesday. Steerage Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $ ... from New York $30.50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in Currency. For Steerage Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or, HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO. IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroad between Cape Vincent and Rome, and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE **To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.** AGENTS. J. MYERS, 73 Pearl street, New York. JOHN HOCKING, 7 ... Boston. GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh. JOHN B. CRAWFORD, Oswego. A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent. WALKER & HAYS, Toledo. E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit. C. J. HALE, Milwaukee. FELTON & BEERD, Cleveland. F. A. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Screw Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes. For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents: ... WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. ... **J. W. TUTTLE,** General Western Agent, No. 2 Rush street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 225 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1863, and with its connections it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ... SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route. Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. ... LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the best avenue for the transportation of Stock. ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

★ ★ ★ **DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment,** THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success. AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial. ... FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it. TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly. FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE ... FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known ... **Every Horse Owner** Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable ... CAUTION. To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!! Dr. Witheld's Vegetable Pile ... Sent by mail to any address.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE CITY.

CALL!—Will Capt. Reuben Cleveland, if in town, call at this office this morning, at 10 o'clock?

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Clarkson of Chicago was in Paris in the 6th inst.

BASE BALL.—The Atlantic Base Ball Club will play a game of base ball this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the cricket grounds, West Madison street.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—Persons wishing to send letters to this regiment, can have an opportunity by leaving them at Munson, Skinner & Co.'s, 140 Lake street, Monday morning.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of the Union Defence Committee this evening at 8 o'clock at the Mercantile Library Rooms. All the members are expected to attend.

THE OLD DRAFT RESUMED.—The police made a draft upon several houses of prostitution night before last, and the keepers and inmates at the Police Court yesterday were numerous and noisy. After adding each their assessed quota to the City Treasury, they were with few exceptions set at liberty again.

CHILD LOST.—On Wednesday morning, a little girl, named Annie Garside, aged between three and four years, was lost from her home in Chesterville. She has dark hair and dark eyes, and on a light-colored dress, dark apron and straw hat, and was bare-footed when she left.

ATTENTION.—Those who design to accompany the Second Presbyterian Church and Society on their annual excursion to Forest Bay Grove, must be at the Milwaukee Depot, at half past 8 precisely. There will be a glorious time or all signs fail. Blakslee will be on hand with ice cream and lemonade.

A LARGE CHECK.—On Thursday a single check for the sum of $1,500,000, was presented at the office of the United States Depositary, in this city, and paid. We venture to say that this is the heaviest check ever honored on the spot, in Chicago. The money was designed for the Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Louisville, Ky.

ANOTHER BENNETT.—Mr. E. B. Bennett, book-keeper for Pomeroy & Edwards, called yesterday to inform us that he was not the person alluded to in our account of a "Singular Trial," yesterday. We are assured by prominent citizens that this E. B. Bennett is an honest, reliable business man of unimpeachable character.

ACCIDENT IN MILWAUKEE.—Thursday evening, W. M. Scribner, while bidding good bye to teachers, pupils and other friends from Chicago, who are making a pleasure trip around the Lakes, fell from the upper to the lower deck of the steamer Fountain City, and was quite seriously injured. He was taken to the Newhall House, where he is receiving all needed attention.

WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.—Lieut. Col. E. S. Salomon, of this city, who commanded the 82d at the memorable battle of Gettysburg, has, by orders of Gen. Howard, taken command of the 157th Pennsylvania volunteers. This gallant Chicago officer had two horses shot under him while gallantly leading his men in battle, and his promotion, upon the return of Col. Hecker, was well-timed.

CHICAGO INVENTORS.—Patents have recently been issued to George Lissendon and John Lacey, for holders for tools for grinding; to John J. Palmer and A. Piamondon, for a Grain Separator; to Franklin Woods, for a Stove; to Jacob Miller, for a Lamp; and to A. H. Langholz for riding spurs. All the above named inventors are citizens of Chicago.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An individual who gave his name as O. Hammond, was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money upon Mr. Hitchcock, ticket agent of the G. & C. U. R. R. He was held to bail in $1,000 for his appearance for further examination, at two o'clock on Monday next, at Justice McDonnell's office in Lind's Block.

ACCIDENT AT HYDE PARK.—Miss Hannah Bailey, a young girl employed as chambermaid in the Hyde Park House, fell over the banisters of the hall stairs, yesterday, causing severe, but not fatal injuries. This accident is very deeply lamented by the sojourners at the hotel, as Miss Bailey, by her kindness and unremitted attentions to their wants, had won their high regard. She was brought to this city, and will receive the affectionate attention of her friends.

COME AND SEE US.—Our city is full of young people, many of them strangers, who feel doubly lonely in the whirl of this large city. To all such we want to say, come and see us. Do not go to places of questionable resort, but come to the Sociable of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the M. E. Church Block. There are to be some interesting exercises at that time. Ladies are especially requested to be present.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-second regular social meeting of the Association will occur at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Monday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock. Young men and strangers in the city are specially invited to attend this meeting. The Christian public generally are requested to be present. Ladies are cordially invited.

A pleasant and profitable time may be expected. E. W. HAWLEY, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.—Dick Merrick, better known as "My Maryland Dick," is now located at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, condoling and sympathizing with Vallandigham, who imagines he sees the Governorship of Ohio within his grasp. It is to be hoped that "Dick" won't have to go "through the valley of the shadow of death," with his life in his hands, now that he has taken up his abode among his friends—the Canadian secesh and the cowardly skedaddlers.

ARRIVAL OF THE SMALLEST CRAFT THAT EVER CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.—On Thursday afternoon the sloop Skjoldmoen, commanded by Capt. L. Wesenberg, arrived from Bergen, Norway, which port she left on the 12th of April, arriving in Quebec on the 12th of July, and reaching Chicago on the afternoon of the 16th of July, occupying 94 days. She had a very rough, stormy voyage, but made good sailing time under the circumstances. This sloop is the smallest vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—being 55 tons burthen, while that in which Columbus visited this continent was upwards of 60 tons. The Skjoldmoen is about 60 feet long, length of keel, 48 feet, owned by T. Svano, of Bergen, father of the senior member of the firm of Svano & Synnestvedt, 117 Kinzie street, to whom her cargo of herrings, stockfish, anchovies, Norwegian cod liver oil, and Spanish salt, was consigned.

This remarkable vessel will clear this port for Bergen sometime next week, loading back with pork, flour and tobacco.

The Sleipner has made two successful trips to Chicago, and the Skjoldmoen, one of their ordinary coasting yachts, now succeeds in crossing the Atlantic. We shall expect at no distant day to see a trade between Norway and Chicago opened upon an extensive scale.

To the Public.

THE GREAT OUTRAGE.—We request a suspension of opinion in regard to the severe charges against us, as published in the papers the other day. Mr. Ideson's visit to the house with Mr. Marshall was one purely of business; he being the owner of the property, and having a wish to sell it, took said Marshall in order to appraise the value of it. We regret the publicity of this groundless and unfounded charge against us. But we shall be able to prove on the trial of the case what we here assert, and that the greatest outrage has been done us. Also, that other motives than justice to "injured innocence" have prompted the proceedings against us.

JNO. B. IDESON.
J. A. MARSHALL.

We publish the above in justice to the accused parties. A rumor was current upon the street yesterday, that the parties accused of perpetrating the "great outrage" above alluded to, had paid the injured parties $1,500 upon condition that they would leave the State, and not appear against them. Our reporter called at Mr. Becker's saloon to ascertain the facts, and was informed by Becker's brother-in-law that he now had charge of the saloon—that Becker and his family left the city suddenly on Wednesday evening for the East—that he did not know how much Becker was paid for leaving, but that Becker would not probably have taken this step unless he was well paid for it. The Sheriff called on Thursday, to summon Mr. and Mrs. Becker to the trial, which was to have taken place on Friday, but they had both left the evening previous. This is probably the end of this unfortunate and disgraceful affair. It is proper to say that the friends of the accused parties deny that $1,500 was paid to secure the absence of the witnesses.

The Soldiers' Home.

The Soldiers' Home organization held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, 45 Randolph street. The attendance was not large.

Mr. Bryan presided. At his suggestion the reading of the record of the transactions of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

The Committee on Collections reported the following:

The Board of Trade's proportion of the Canal Convention subscription, by Fred. Tuttle	$450.00
The Union Guards, 10th Ward, Capt. P. Smith, per Mrs. Foster	49.25
Mrs. Geo. Schneider	12.50
The collection of Miss Fanny Smith from Church of the Holy Communion	60.00
From Festival tickets	2.75
From A. C. Coventry, the proceeds of Van Amburg's exhibition	200.00
Mrs. A. Kenyon's collection	11.00
From Mrs. Allan, St. Patrick's Church (Catholic)	116.00
Collection by Mrs. Williamson	5.00

Mrs. Fargo, from Committee on House Furnishing, was not prepared to report, and further time was granted.

Mrs. Robinson, from the Committee on Reading Matter, reported that Mr. Walsh, the periodical dealer, had promised to send in a bundle of books and papers weekly.

The same lady reported that the Crystal Lake Ice Company had agreed to donate thirty pounds of ice daily, and more, if needed.

Mrs. Dr. Bird was announced as the donor of eight dollars in muslin.

Mrs. Ludington reported the payment of sundry bills for ice cream for the festival.

Mr. Bryan announced a letter from Rev. E. B. Tuttle, appointing Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Young to represent St. Ansgarius church in the organization.

Mr. Bryan from the Committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws, presented a revised draft of these articles, which he submitted for approval.

Mrs. Lane suggested that all meetings of the society be opened with prayer.

Mrs. Livermore thought there was no more necessity for opening the meetings with prayer than a meeting of the Board of Directors of an Insurance company.

Mr. Bryan, with all due deference to the opinion of the ladies, thought there might be some difficulty in getting the proper man to lead in the services, and thought it would be well to dispense with the ceremony.

On motion, the constitution and by-laws presented to the meeting were adopted.

A committee was appointed to provide regulations for the internal government of the inmates of the Home.

On motion the same committee was discharged from the consideration of the project for removing a sign from the building.

Mrs. Dagenhardt presented contributions of reading matter. The following are the contributors:

Mrs. Thomas James, 14 bound books, and 11 monthly publications; Mrs. Hall, 3 bound books and papers; Mrs. Trimmingham, 4 bound books, and 15 monthly publications; Miss Mary James, 15 bound books; Mrs. Dr. Grosbeck, 4 books, and 9 monthlies; Mrs. Cards, 7 bound books; Mrs. Dr. Davies, 2 bound books, 8 monthly publications; Mrs. Andrews, 6 bound books; Miss Maggie James, 4 bound books; Mrs. Rundell, 7 books and papers. Total, 91 books.

Report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, up to July 17th, 1863:

Number of arrivals	35
Number of departures	33
Remaining	2
Number of meals furnished	286
Number of lodgings	71

On motion, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Dr. Burnham and Mrs. E. Higgins, were appointed an auditing committee for the ensuing three months.

On motion, voted that no bills be paid outside the Home, nor until they be audited.

On motion, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Fuller, were appointed a committee of inspection and supply, for the coming week.

Adjourned for one week.

The Embezzlement Case.

The facts in this case, of which we made brief mention in our columns yesterday, are presented so untruthfully, and at so wide a variance from the testimony in the columns of our morning cotemporaries, that we are led to publish the story as developed in the examination before Justice DeWolf.

In the fall of 1862, Dr. James Lewis, one of the proprietors of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, 96 Randolph street, entered into a copartnership with the defendant, B. P. Reynolds, for three years. By the terms of this agreement, Dr. Lewis was to be at all the expenses of the business, and Mr. Reynolds was to use his influence, being a clergyman, in advertising, etc., and give Dr. Lewis such assistance as he might be able to do in the office, for which he was to receive one third of the proceeds of the business. About the first of May, 1863, the parties entered into a new agreement, by which it was provided that the old articles of copartnership were to be cancelled, that Dr. Lewis was to have the whole charge of the business and receive all the proceeds, and that Mr. Reynolds should assist Dr. Lewis in his office and in advertising for him, for five months, for which services Mr. Reynolds was to receive a note which Lewis held against him of $250, a watch, and twenty dollars per month. In this last agreement it was stipulated that all monies received by mail, or otherwise, should be immediately paid to Dr. Lewis.

About the 18th of May last, one of Dr. Lewis' patients sent by express a package of $100, which Mr. Reynolds took from the express office and appropriated to his own use. Dr. Lewis charged the larceny upon Reynolds, who denied knowing anything about the money; but when the evidence in his own hand-writing was produced, he acknowledged the taking. Thereupon Dr. Lewis discharged him from his office, and Mr. Reynolds was arrested for embezzling the $100, and after a full hearing before Justice De Wolf, defendant was held to bail in the sum of $300. Upon the trial there was several surprising developments in regard to Mr. Reynolds procuring admission to the churches and pulpits of the city, and other matters, not showing the party in a very enviable attitude, but which had no direct bearing upon the case on trial. We trust this unpleasant development will tend to impress upon all the truth, that "honesty is the best policy."

Another Haul of Gamblers.

The gamblers in this city seem to be coming to grief. It is but a few days since we gave the public an account of a descent made by Capt. John Nelson and his *posse* upon an extensive gambling establishment in Walker's Block, on Dearborn street, and the arrest of about twenty of the inmates. Yesterday afternoon another nest was discovered in the same rooms, and broken up in a similar manner. Complaint having been made to C. P. Bradley, acting Chief of Police, that certain rooms in the third story of Walker's Block were being used as a common gaming house, a warrant was issued by the Board of Police Commissioners and placed in the hands of Capt. Nelson, who quietly but quickly prepared to attack and capture the aforesaid "institution." Taking with him a sufficient number of men to insure success in the enterprise, Capt. Nelson proceeded to the rooms designated as the "den," and before the inmates were fully aware of their danger, all of them, twelve in number, were safely "bagged" and on their way to the armory. When the police entered the rooms the gamblers were busily engaged at their illegal games, and everything within betokened the appearance of a full-blown establishment, in successful operation. The tables were supplied with full sets of chips, cards, case-keeps, dealing boxes, counter sweats, &c. One dealing-box was of silver, very costly, and of beautiful workmanship. Of course these articles were all taken care of by Capt. Nelson, who never leaves his work half finished, among the furniture in the rooms, but nothing more of special value was found. On arriving at the armory, it was found that the regular afternoon session of the Police Court was over; but Justice Miller was immediately sent for, and before him the gambling dozen were arraigned. They all waived examination, however, and gave bail for their appearance before the Recorder's Court at the August term. Percival, being charged as the proprietor of the "bank," was held in the sum of $600; the others in $300 each. Below is a list of the names of the parties arrested. Some of them will be recognized as professional gamesters, whose names have figured in the annals of our Police Courts: Charles Avery, Henry Howerth, Henry Geib, George Eggleston, Frank Tompkins, Geo. G. Schneider, William Percival, Charles H. Harding, Henry W. Collister, Benj. H. Simmons, A thorough search was also made Geo. H. Coffin, and Lewis D. Smith.

TO THE JANESVILLE EXCURSIONISTS.—In order to give the excursionists time enough to visit and seek amusement on this excursion, it will be necessary that the train start exactly on time; so persons will please govern themselves accordingly, and be on time at the Northwestern railway depot on Thursday, the 23d inst. Time of starting, 7:30 a.m. sharp. Tickets for adults, $1.50; tickets for children, $1.00. This excursion gives to the business men of this city a rare opportunity to visit Janesville, giving some five hours time to spend while there, and if this is not sufficient, arrangements have been made by which persons can return the next day, by paying two dollars extra.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

A Remnant of the Princeton Regiment—Affidavit of Col. Winslow—The Prisoner Discharged.

On Wednesday last an application was made to Judge Drummond of the U. S. District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to David E. Norton, a Deputy Provost Marshal of this State, commanding him to produce in Court forthwith the body of one George H. Ventioner, who had been arrested as an alleged deserter from the army of the United States, and lodged in the Bureau county jail.

The prisoner, through his counsel, R. F. Winslow, esq., denied under oath the charge of desertion, and also denied that he was ever in the service of the United States, in any capacity. The Court ordered the writ to be issued. Subsequent to the issuing of the writ, the custody of the prisoner was delivered by Deputy Provost Marshal Norton to Captain Putnam, commanding at Camp Douglas, and the writ was amended in accordance therewith.

Yesterday the case came up before Judges Davis and Drummond, and the hearing was proceeded with, Mr. Winslow appearing for the petitioner, and Captain Putnam for the Government.

Mr. Winslow moved for the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that it was the duty of the Government to show that he was an enlisted soldier, which they had failed to do.

Judge Davis said that the question was as to whether the contract between the Government and the prisoner had been perfected. He had been arrested as a deserter. If Mr. Winslow threw the onus of proof on the Government officers, then they must have time to obtain such proof. If the counsel was ready to produce the affirmative proof on the petition, the Court would go ahead with the hearing at once.

Mr. Winslow replied that he had prepared an affidavit, setting forth all the facts in the case, which he would read:

AFFIDAVIT OF COL. WINSLOW.

United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois:

In the matter of Geo. H. Ventioner—Petition for habeas corpus. Robert F. Winslow being duly sworn, says that he knows the above named petitioner, that he became acquainted with him under the following circumstances:—That in July, 1861, deponent proposed to the War Department that he, this deponent, would proceed to raise a regiment of infantry volunteers for the service of the United States, if said regiment would be accepted; and thereupon the Secretary of War agreed with deponent that if such regiment could be raised by him and made ready for marching orders in sixty days the Government would accept the same; that affiant made the attempt to comply with said terms, and secured the names of some five hundred men, out of one thousand, the requisite complement for a full regiment; but failing to comply with the terms, by an order from the War Department, the men so raised, and all the authority of deponent, were transferred to the Governor of the State of Illinois, and were, therefore, managed and controlled by him. Deponent further saith that after such transfer, he, this deponent, was left by Governor Yates in charge of said men and continued to receive volunteers at; though not expressly authorized to do so, and that it was during the period deponent was so acting without express orders that the petitioner offered himself to affiant as a recruit, and was accepted by him as such.

That shortly after this the command of said men, including petitioner, was given by Governor Yates to N. B. Page, then uncommissioned, but afterwards commissioned a Major, and, therefore, the said men, by some authority, were consolidated with the men under S. D. Baldwin, and were numbered by said Governor and known as the 57th Ills. Vols., of which said Baldwin was subsequently commissioned as Colonel. This deponent saith that according to the regulations of the United States army, and the franchises of the Government, in reference to the volunteer force, all recruits are required to be examined as to their physical condition, and pronounced by an officer of the United States, appointed to discharge such duty, as able-bodied men, as a condition precedent to such recruits being received into the service of the United States, as soldiers in the army, and thereafter to be mustered into said service by said officer, or by some other United States officer assigned to that duty. This deponent further saith that it is also a prerequisite to a soldier being received into the army, that the oath prescribed by law and in the army regulations, be administered to the recruit either by an officer himself mustered into the service of the United States, in the army thereof, or by a Justice of the Peace, which rules, regulations and requirements were in force at the time said petitioner offered himself as a recruit, and have continued so ever since.

This deponent further saith that he was present at the time the men raised by him as aforesaid, and those under Col. Baldwin, were consolidated, examined, sworn and mustered into the service of the United States, and that the petitioner was not among those so examined, sworn and mustered in; that said petitioner had been previously advised that there was no contract binding him to serve in the army, and upon such advice petitioner left and returned to his place of business in Bureau county, in the State of Illinois, sometime in the early part of November, A. D. 1861, and long before said consolidating and mustering, where he shortly afterwards married, engaged in business, and has remained undisturbed, and without any claim being made on him for his services, growing out of his said enlistment, until about the 13th of July, A. D. 1863, when he was arrested as a deserter by the Deputy Provost Marshal. This deponent further saith that he has been quite familiar with all the details in relation to the organization of the 57th regiment referred to, and that it is hardly possible for said petitioner to have become an officer or private of said regiment without the knowledge of deponent prior to its being called into the field; and deponent is very confident that petitioner never was connected with said regiment, or in the United States army, or any further connected therewith than as is herein above set forth. This deponent further saith that since the arrest of said Ventioner as a deserter, he, this deponent, conversed with the Deputy Provost Marshal, by whom he was arrested, David E. Norton, esq., and was informed by said Norton that he had no particular instructions to arrest said Ventioner, and that he knew of no other claim which the Government had upon said Ventioner than such as might be founded on his having volunteered under this deponent in the manner as is herein above set forth, and that he did not believe that said Ventioner could be held or ought to be held as a deserter; but as there were several other persons in Bureau county similarly circumstanced in their relations to the Government, he desired to have the question of their liability tested and determined by the United States Court, or by a Judge of said Court, and therefore arrested him.

(Signed) ROBERT A. WINSLOW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1863. WM. H. BRADLEY, Clerk.

Judge Davis inquired whether Captain Putnam understood the facts to be as set out in the affidavit.

Captain Putnam said, from the best information he could gather, they were as stated.

The prisoner was then brought forward, at the suggestion of the Court, and sworn. He stated that he had never been sworn into the service of the United States, and had acted as cook for the six weeks of his stay in camp at Princeton.

Judge Davis—The Court does not think there was any contract of enlistment between the Government and this party. If the man had enlisted and gone to the field, then we should not discharge him.

Judge Drummond—If there is an officer authorized by Government to recruit and enlist men, and a man is enlisted and sworn in, the contract is complete. If the authority to recruit comes from the United States, and the recruit affirms the contract, then it is complete.

Judge Davis—Let the party be discharged.

This is considered as a test case for some thirty or forty residents of Bureau county, all of whom joined the standard of Col. Winslow, but were never sworn into the service of the United States by a proper officer. They will all have an improved feeling of case, when to-day's TRIBUNE reaches them with the announcement that Ventioner was discharged by the Court.

THE SECOND ADVENT IN 1868

Rev. Mr. Himes in Chicago.

For several days past Rev. Joshua V. Himes, of Boston, assisted by Rev. D. R. Mansfield and lady, of Michigan, have been preaching at the tent corner of State and Harrison streets, on "the personal coming of Christ, as near at hand." The following are by them entitled the "fundamental principles on which the second advent interest is based:"

I. The word of God teaches that this earth is to be regenerated, in the restitution of all things, and restored to its Eden state, as it came from the hand of its Maker, before the fall, and is to be the eternal abode of the righteous in their resurrection state.

II. The only millenium found in the word of God, is the one thousand years which are to intervene between the first and second resurrections, as brought to view in the 20th of Revelations, and must be introduced by the personal coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

III. The only restoration of Israel, yet future, is to be by the resurrection of Abraham, and all who are of his faith, as well as of his flesh, now among the dead; and the quickening into immortality of all of his seed, who also possess his faith, that shall be living at the coming of Christ, who will then receive the land of their sojournings for an everlasting inheritance.

IV. The signs which were to precede the coming of our Saviour have been given, and all the prophecies have been fulfilled except those which relate to the coming of Christ, the end of the world and the restitution of all things.

V. There are none of the prophetic periods, as we now understand them, which extend beyond the year 1868.

We should ma. stain the above immutable truths of the word of God, and continue to look for the event till our Lord shall come.

It is admitted by historians that millenarian views were, if not general, at least very common in the ancient church, prevailing chiefly among the Jewish Christians, who retained after their conversion the hope of the Jewish nation, that they would rule over all other nations, under a royal Messiah.

In the 4th century millenarianism began to die out, and continued to wane until the 16th century, when the reformation gave it a new impulse. Common opinion then identified the pope with the Antichrist, and regarded the expected downfall of the church of Rome as foreshadowing the approach of the millenium. In 1534, when the Anabaptists assumed to erect the new Zion, both the Lutheran and Reformed churches declared themselves against this variation of the old Christian doctrine.

After Germany, England and America have been the chief fields of modern Chiliasm, and these views lie at the foundation of Mormonism, the people who hold that belief calling themselves "Latter Day Saints." In the United States, the sect of Millerites, or Second Adventists was founded by William Miller, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., who sought to prove from the Scriptures that the second advent of Christ would occur about 1843—even the very day being fixed upon. His earnest and confident manner, and his scriptural and historical arguments, secured him attention, and after several years of constant travel and preaching, his disciples were reckoned at from 30,000 to 50,000, including those in Great Britain and America. The *Advent Herald*, established by Miller as his organ, is still published at Boston by Rev. J. V. Himes, called the "*Voice of the Prophets.*" After the failure of their prediction in 1843, the interpretations of their leaders varied somewhat, but several different years and days were successively designated for the termination of all things; and in several localities the believers more than once attired themselves in white robes and stationed themselves in graveyards and on the roofs of houses, anxiously waiting the appearance of the Lord.

The scenes witnessed at the Millerite Tabernacle in Boston, on that "last day" that was to be, was afterwards caricatured, very happily, by some who were not very strong in the faith. The lithograph represented the old temple correctly—a large temporary structure, in which were gathered hundreds of the faithful, arrayed in their long white robes, with their little ones, and their valuables in bags and bundles, with cords attached to hang upon their arms. The Tabernacle was represented as just in the act of "being caught up" into the air, carrying nothing with it but the side walls and the posts that had supported it. The floor was so overloaded that it remained behind on *terra firma.* Miller appeared upon the roof, with his charts of the ten-horned beast, &c., spread out before him, wearing a complacent and triumphant smile as he gazed through the scuttle upon the disappointed crowd below. The most agonizing, wo begone portion of the crowd was that occupying the platform overlooking the believers on the ground floor. With anxiety and remorse depicted upon their countenances, their arms extended into the air, their eyes fixed upon the departing Tabernacle. The prominent figure in this crowd was Rev. J. V. Himes. Satan was represented as having one hand grasping Rev. Mr. Himes' coat tail, and the other upon the largest of his numerous bags of gold, saying, "Joshua V., stay awhile with me."

Mr. Himes is still as firm in the faith as ever. He erected his tent in this city about a week ago, and has had services there twice daily. Thursday he preached a sermon upon "the two witnesses," taking his texts:

Rev. xi.; 2; 3.—"And the holy city shall they tread under foot forty and two months, (1,260 years,) and I will give power unto my two witnesses, and they shall prophesy a thousand and three score days, clothed in sackcloth"—1,260 years.

The speaker attempted to prove that

"This period commenced in 538, with the Justinian decree, which made the Bishop of Rome universal, and with this act the two witnesses were clothed in sackcloth, the church driven into the wilderness, and the Holy City trodden under foot. This time ended in 1798, when the judgment began to sit on the Papacy, the witnesses were slain, and the church came out of the wilderness. The 1335 years of Daniel xii, 12 and 13, beginning with the year 1260, end in 1868, when Daniel is to stand in his lot."

Mrs. Mansfield, (who with her husband has taken part in the services during their stay here,) is rather above the medium size, of very pleasant address, with handsome form and features. She speaks without notes, quotes readily and correctly from her memory any passages she desires to illustrate her point, and with her strong, clear voice, distinct articulation and easy yet earnest manner, delivers an interesting and to many of her hearers an unanswerable argumentative sermon. Thursday evening her subject was "Modern Spiritualists," whom she handled without gloves, and upset their theories as fast as she considered them.

We understand the meetings have not been as well attended as at some other localities; nor can we state whether there are any Second Adventists in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield left yesterday morning. Mr. Himes remains over the Sabbath.

THE GIFT CONCERT.—The Gift Concert by the Great Western Band takes place on Monday evening next. The following is the programme:

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo."—Auber.
2. Soldiers Chorus and Prayer, from "North Star."—Meyerbeer.
3. The Provincials "Grand Waltz"—Bilse.
4. Violin Solo, "La Melancolie Pastorale."—F. Brume. Performed by H. DeClerque.
5. Chorus and Aria, from Masnadie (The Robber).—Verdi.

NEW FRUIT.—Ripe Peaches and Pears have made their appearance in our market.

A CARD.

Testimonial from a Citizen of Chicago.

The following from a well known gentleman of this city, is another evidence of the extraordinary success of Dr. Ayer of the Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's Building. Dr. Ayer devotes his attention exclusively to the cure of Catarrh and Throat, and Lung diseases:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15, 1863.

I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of the Throat and Lung Institute, for diseases of the throat and chest, and during the two months that I have followed his prescriptions, I have gained some *twenty-four* pounds in weight and have quite recovered my former health, vigor, and spirits. I am fully satisfied that his treatment is far more effectual, in this class of cases, than any other I have seen.

I cheerfully commend Dr. Ayer to my friends, for his candor, skill, and careful and kind attention to his patients. I believe that, but for Dr. Ayer's treatment, my case would have terminated fatally. GEO. N. SIMONS, 43 Hubbard Court, Formerly Conductor Mich. S. R. R.

DR. HUNTER.—There are thousands of people suffering with chronic diseases, such as colds, coughs, consumption, and asthma—these are diseases which require cautious treatment—and diseases of the eyes and ears, also cancers. This last named disease can be cured without cutting with the knife. Dr. Hunter can produce over five thousand certificates of his success in the treatment of chronic diseases. We, therefore, advise all persons thus afflicted to call at the Doctor's consultation rooms, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Dr. Hunter is a Physician and Surgeon of great experience, and, being very candid, you can rely upon proper and kind attention.

NOW OR NEVER.—Let it be borne in mind by those suffering from corns and bunions, and have not availed themselves of Dr. Randall's services, that his stay in this city positively terminates with Monday next. The testimonials which have appeared from day to day in these columns are the greatest proof of his professional skill. Office No. 17 Larmon Block, Clark street, corner of Washington.

S. B.—All members and comrades of the S. B., are earnestly requested to meet at their Hall, room No. 43 McCormick's Buildings, on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., at half-past seven o'clock precisely; as business of the greatest importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Control. J. ASA KENNICOTT, Secretary Board of Control.

Bounties and Pensions.

The Benevolent War Claim Association of this city is doing good work. It is now adjusting hundreds of claims for different persons in the Northwest, thereby saving from $5 to $12 for each soldier. The office is at 56 Dearborn, and the P. O. Box is 163. For full information, inclose a red stamp to the Secretary, CHAS. A. GREGORY. jy15

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jel9-4w.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Sergeant MARCELLUS D. JOSLYN, late of the 12th Illinois Volunteers, and Miss MARTHA A. HUNTER.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:30 a. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:30 a. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:45 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	†7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 12, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	3:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*4:00 p. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*5:30 p.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:48 a. m.
Express	*3:30 p. m.	*8:25 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan	*4:35 p. m.	*8:25 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

WILLEY & CARY, Law Office, Marine Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., will give their undivided attention to Marine and Commercial Law, and particularly to cases of Collision, Insurance, Contracts of Affreightment, Drafting Papers, etc. . . .

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE. WANTED, HORSES TO BOARD. Corner of Lasalle and Madison street. LEADBEATER BRO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, 1863.

It was not till after business hours that the news was received that the mob had been completely subdued in New York. Hence the dullness of the last few days continued. It is now, in fact, almost sure to last till the fall business commences. Some of the banks are very glad to loan at 8 per cent., and even 7 per cent. is accepted by the Loan and Trust Company on first class paper, payable in New York. The range of discounts, as usual, is 8@10 per cent.

The market for New York Exchange exhibits no change since our last report. As usual, Sturges' Sons sell to customers at ½, but nearly all the other banks charge ¾, and hold it firm at that. The buying rate is par and ¼.

In gold there is scarcely anything doing. Private dispatches made the rates in New York 126, 126¾, 126¾. Here the brokers offered 125, but bought very little. Silver, 115@120. New Notes nominal—selling, ¼@¾.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending July 15, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$19,831.98	$8,635.85
Freight	18,319.50	14,474.73
Sundries	1,055.33	947.83
Total	$40,278.91	$24,098.40

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending July 15, 1863:

	1863.	1862.		
Freight	$44,378.78	$24,923.91	Dec.	$19,381.57
Passengers	9,003.60	8,524.21	Dec.	560.39
Mails, &c.	1,260.00	12.00	Inc.	50.00
	$54,547.38	$34,745.42		$19,800.96

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Exchange has become quite firm. The selling rates yesterday were ¼@½ premium, with a strong tendency towards the upper figure as the more general rate. The banks were very willing to buy at ⅛ and probably would have paid 3-16 for large drafts. Money is abundant, and the demand for it at present rather moderate.

The great decline in gold since our last advices from New York, was the theme of absorbing interest in business circles yesterday. It was the general impression that the escape of Lee's army, coupled with the disturbances in New York, would notwithstanding the generally favorable character of the news from our armies, cause a slight advance in gold, but to the surprise of all, and the satisfaction of many, the first advices from New York since Monday brought us the intelligence of a decline of five or six per cent. It is evident that Wall street appreciates the importance of our victories in the Southwest, and that it is also convinced that the Government means to sustain our brave soldiers in the field.

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 17, 1863.

STOCKS—Firmer and quiet.

C. & R. I.	99¾	Erie	97¾
C. & P.	94	Hudson	168
I. C. scrip	110	Reading	111¼
M. S.	81¾	Harlem	111¾
M. S. gtd	113	Pac Mail	143
N. Y. C.	120¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firmer.

U. S. 6s '81, c.106@106¼ | 7-30s....r....106¾@107¼

MONEY—Easy at 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange lower, with moderate business doing at 138@139½ for first class bills.

Gold lower—opening at 126¾, and closing quiet at 125¾@125¾.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, ENDING FRIDAY.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y. bu.
Canal	....	1455	61325	2500	....	....
G & C U R R	380	6094	9289	3314	321	15
R I R R	393	4200	10500	2000	....	....
Ill C R R	1670	2800	21700	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	291	2247	26990	909	....	....
N W R R	361	3350	1400	3600	800	....
A & St L R R	....	1540	4445	....	....	....
Total	3095	27086	135378	12323	621	15

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Wool. lbs.	Beef C'tle. No.	Hides. lbs.	High-wines. brls.
G & C U R R	....	240	....	56	1960	....
R I R R	....	111	....	214	....	....
Ill C R R	....	550	....	144	14700	556
C B & Q R R	....	1312	26377	....	5151	53
N W R R	....	13	2000	45	6000	....
A & St L R R	....	222	16170	4	170	....
Total	....	2458	48747	463	27981	609

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	2000	16800	176375	....	....	....
Ogdensbr'h	....	12675	....	....	....	....
Kingston	....	19450	....	....	....	....
To other P'ts	70	....	75	500	....	....
Total	2070	41925	176450	500	....	....

The general markets to-day were heavy and dragging. The disappointment to speculators as to the course of the gold market—which they fondly hoped would advance in consequence of Governor Seymour's mob—has been so great as to drive them almost entirely out of the market—many of them pressing their stocks to sale, without any regard to time or opportunity. Consequently, in the face of a very material decline in freights, prices of nearly every article have fallen.

Wheat was dull and fully 1c lower—the transactions being very light at $1.02@1.04 for No. 1 Spring; 80@93c for No. 2 Spring; 73c for Rejected Spring; $1.02½@1.03 for No. 2 Red; and 92@93c for Rejected Red—the market closing dull and heavy for No. 2 Spring, but with a good demand for No. 1 Spring, at the decline.

Corn declined ½c per bushel—with sales of Mixed in store at 47½@48½c, and Rejected Corn at 46½@47½c—the market closing quiet at 48c for mixed. There was very little done in Canal and River Corn.

Oats were steady and more active—with sales of No. 1 at 54½@55½c, and Rejected at 49@50c. Rye was steady at 65c. There was nothing doing in Barley. Mr. Byron Rice exhibited a sample of extra choice of the new crop, on 'Change, to-day, which was generally admired. It came from Marteno, Ill. Common to prime new Barley is held at 65c@1.00, without buyers. Highwines were dull—holders asking 41½c without buyers.

Provisions were more active—especially Bulk Meats, and we note sales of 5,000 pcs city-cured Hams, loose at 7c; 15,000 pcs city-cured Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c, and 20,000 lbs do at 4c. Lard is dull. White Grease was sold at 7½c. Tallow is dull and nominal at 9½@9¾c for city and 8¾@9c for country.

Freights were quiet and easier—with light engagements at 4½c for rye, 4c for corn, and 4c for oats to Buffalo.

Beef Cattle were in liberal supply—about 2,500 head—of which only 500 were really good shipping stock. The balance was composed of common to medium grades, for which there was an active demand by army contractors and speculators. On shippers account there was nothing doing, as they were holding off in consequence of the unsettled state of the New York market. Sales foot up some 1,000 head at a range of $3.00@4.00.

The Hog Market was dull at the decline noted yesterday. Shippers were holding off on account of the unsettled state of affairs in New York. Sales add up some 1,500 at a range of $3.95@4.40.

Growth and Resources of the West.

The growth and resources of the West, which form the basis of the prosperity of our great railroads, are discussed in a recent number of *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, which refers to the fact that, although the advance of California has always been considered unprecedented, her attractions have not proved more seductive to enterprising settlers than the wealth of our Western States. Thus, in 1850, the fame of the gold State had attracted to it 92,597 persons, and Wisconsin then numbered 305,000. In 1860, California had gained 380,000... 296,173, and Wisconsin 462,485. Taking all the Western States together, they have increased in population, from 1850 to 1860, 77 per cent., while the East (that is the New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey) have only increased 25 per cent.

The extent to which the speed on our rivers has been increased, can be seen by the following table of time made between New Orleans and St. Louis at different periods:

1810, New Orleans to St. Louis, by flat boat,	100 days	
1815, Steamer Enterprise	25 days	
1828, " Time	12 "	
1844, " Gen. Brown	9 "	12 h.
1850, " Gen. Brown	3 "	4 h.
1860, " running time	3 "	

These figures shows, as was stated above, not only diminished time of passage, but they speak of immense additional resources—capital that was formerly locked up for months in a flat boat being now turned over forty times in the same period.

The effect of the shortened time is also seen in the lower freights. In 1815, cotton cloth was thirty cents per yard, at which price 400 lbs of cloth was worth $120. The freight from New Orleans to St. Louis was, at the same time, $5.00 per 100 lbs weight. In 1860, the same quantity of cloth was worth $44.00, and the transportation forty cents, or ten per cent. of the cost. Thus it will be seen that the Western farmer, for a bushel of wheat, gets eight yards of cloth, instead of two, as at the former period.

The entire value of the imports into Chicago for 1860, was $97,067,518. In 1861, the quantity of grain increased to 47,699,499 bushels, the southern vents being closed, and in 1863, the amount was 60,150,390 bushels.

The important part the rivers are working in the development of the West, may be gathered from the following table. It will be remembered that Fulton built a steamboat at Pittsburg (the first on the Western waters) in 1811. In 1860 the steam tonnage at the leading cities was as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
New Orleans	54,350	Nashville	4,092
St. Louis	58,365	Wheeling	17,000
Cincinnati	33,900	Memphis	7,793
Louisville	31,551	Galena	5,301
Pittsburg	45,794		
Total			258,470

This increased tonnage does not present the full extent of the growth of business, since, by increase of speed, the efficacy of a given amount of tonnage is forty times greater than formerly. In fact, it would require 13,000,000 tons to do the present amount of business at the old time, and the capital required for mere transportation would be $650,000,000, instead of $15,000,000, as it is now.

The Crops.

Along the line of the Galena Railroad, east of Rockford, wheat is generally yet quite green; corn is suffering considerably from drouth and cold weather. In Stephenson and Ogle counties, the wheat harvest is progressing rapidly, but the farmers generally complain of a poor yield; corn has suffered very much in consequence of the dry weather and *frosts.* In some places we saw whole fields burnt and withered by these causes; but we do not believe this is generally the case. On Monday night last, we are told, the frost fell so heavily that one could write in it with his finger. Other grains than wheat and corn seem to be doing well.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary of this Department, has made the following awards of contracts on bids opened at his office at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, July 14:

J. Garneau, 100,000 lbs pilot bread in barrel, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
J. Garneau, 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes at $4.29 ℔ 100 lbs.
J. Garneau, 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes at $4.30.
C. Holmes, 100,000 lbs do in barrels, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
C. Holmes, 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
C. Holmes, 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at $4.30 ℔ 100 lbs.
H. N. Kendall, 100,000 lbs do in barrels at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
H. N. Kendall, 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
H. N. Kendall, 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at $4.30 ℔ 100 lbs.
Dunham & Gregg, 100,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
Dunham & Gregg, 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
Dunham & Gregg, 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at $4.30 ℔ 100 lbs.
Wilson & Atwell, 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
Wilson & Atwell, 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
Robert A. Cooper, 150,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.05 ℔ 100 lbs.
Robert A. Cooper, 150,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at 4¼c.
W. G. Semple, 200,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at 4½c.
F. Marmet & Co., 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.15 ℔ 100 lbs.
Frank Field & Co., 100,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.05 ℔ 100 lbs.
Cogswell & Co., 100,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
Cogswell & Co., 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
Cogswell & Co., 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at 4.30 ℔ 100 lbs.
Fritschle & Co., 100,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
Fritschle & Co., 200,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.20 ℔ 100 lbs.
Fritschle & Co., 125,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at $4.30 ℔ 100 lbs.
Wilson & Atwell 100,000 lbs do in brls, at $4.10 ℔ 100 lbs.
Frank Field & Co., 100,000 lbs do in 100 lb boxes, at $4.15.
Frank Field & Co., 100,000 lbs do in 50 lb boxes, at 4¼c.
H. D. Borge & Co., 5,000 bushels white beans, at $3.88 ℔ bushel.
Mann & Co., 2,000 bushels white beans, at $3.50 ℔ bushel.
J. & B. Weitz, 5,000 bushels split peas, at $3.15 ℔ bushel.
Ames & Ferguson, 200,000 lbs hominy at $2.19 ℔ lbs.
Ames & Ferguson, 200,000 lbs grits, at $1.94 ℔ 100 lbs.
Belcher Sugar Refining Company, 1,000,000 lbs sugar, at 12¾c ℔ lb.
C. Kroll, 60,000 gallons vinegar, at 9.12c ℔ gal.
N. Schaeffer & Co., 160,000 lbs star candles, at 18¾c ℔ lb.
N. Schaeffer & Co., 800,000 lbs good hard soap, at 5.18c ℔ lb.
R. D. Fenby, 5,000 bushels salt, at 56¼c ℔ bu.
Belcher Sugar Refining Co., 20,000 gallons molasses, at 57c.
Robt. Charles, 100,000 lbs roasted and ground rye, at 2.1c ℔ lb.
Sells & Co., 75,000 lbs dried apples, at 6.95c ℔ pound.
Geo. C. Hadley & Co., 76,000 lbs dried apples, at 6.92½c per lb.

London Grain and Provision Circular.

LONDON, June 26.

BREADSTUFFS.—Our wheat trade continues nominally firm, but there is a considerable falling off in the demand, buyers for the export being for the present out of the market. The fresh arrivals are not large, and the recent transactions for the Continent having prevented any material accumulation of stocks in granary, holders, in spite of the fine weather, express very positive opinions that, taking a broad view of political and agricultural affairs throughout Europe, there is little chance of seeing any further reduction in prices, while it is within the range of probability that something may happen to give us some improvement; meanwhile, however, millers show very little disposition to increase their stocks, and in the absence of business to-day, we can only quote prices nominally the same as on Monday.

Flour maintains its former value, but there is not much doing. Maize meets with little attention; there is less demand for feeding stuffs generally, and prices have a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—Butter, rather slow sale, dealers showing an indisposition to go into stock, although no new is expected yet. Cheese, fine quality scarce and in demand. Bacon is in slightly improved demand, and prices are maintained. Hams and shoulders are both in fair demand, and prime sorts are in very small supply. Beef is firmly held where the quality is good. Pork, moderate supply, and quite as dear. GROVES & TODD.

New York Grain Circular.

Mr. Edward Bill notices the business in breadstuffs, since June 29, thus: "A material decline in the value of Gold and Sterling Exchange consequent upon the late success of the Federal forces, has not only quite unsettled all descriptions of business, but produced great irregularity in the price of every description of breadstuffs, and served to increase our already large stock of flour in store. For a week past the trade has been light, the city dealers supplying themselves only for their immediate wants. There has been no panic in the article, but a gradual reduction to meet the views of shippers, the market closing yesterday heavily and a few cents lower. There has been a good inquiry for wheat, including considerable for Havre and Antwerp. Holders have sold freely at the decline, but the depressed state of the market for Exchange has restricted the trade. The accounts daily received from most of the wheat growing sections of the West confirm the opinion of a good crop and its safe gathering, although the high price of labor and scarcity of men greatly retard the operations. Rye is scarce and firm at our quotation. For Indian Corn the demand has been animated at the decline, the receivers meeting the market freely. The supplies continue to arrive in good condition, prices fluctuating a cent or two daily.

Liverpool Provision Market—July 3.

Tallow has ruled generally dull since our last, and with a moderate demand prices are generally 6d per cwt lower. We quote North American, 40s @42s. P Y C in London, 42s 6d, for present delivery, and 45s 3d for last three months. Lard experienced a better demand in the early part of the week, chiefly for forward delivery, but the market is again quiet. We quote sweet refining, 38s cd@ 37s; kettle-rendered, 37s 6d per hundred. Beef—There have been considerable sales of this article, fully establishing the advance we quoted in our last. Prime mess at 47s 6d, and India mess, 80s @85s. Pork—Prime eastern cure wanted at 55s per barrel; but other kinds are most unsaleable. Bacon—The demand for export has fallen off, and that for the country is also on a small scale; while, therefore, we repeat same values as in our last, we must quote the market dull thereat. Sweet middles, 27s 6d@29s; Cumberlands and shoulders, 26s@28s. Butter—Some fine new has made 70s per cwt, but old still obtainable at 40s@45s. Cheese—A wider range prevails in the value, owing to inferior quality of arrivals. Good is quite as dear, but secondary qualities are lower. We quote 35s@50s per cwt.

U. S. Exports to Liverpool.

The exports from the United States to Liverpool from 26th June to 2d July and from 1st October, 1862, to 2d July, compare as follows with those of last year:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, qrs.
From 26th June	17,645	55,828	72,329
From 1st October	838,095	1,122,456	453,397
Last year	858,557	579,710	586,722

	Beef, tcs.	Pork, brls.	Bacon, cwts.
From 26th June	100	781	11,780
From 1st October	41,273	18,611	1,109,498
Last year	26,959	28,260	720,507

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 14.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 2,941.

The prices Monday morning were quoted as follows:

First quality..11 @11½ | Ordinary.........8@ 9
Medium.........9½@10½ |

The prices on Monday afternoon and Tuesday were:

First quality....10@10½ | Ordinary.........7@8
Medium.........9@10 |

Extra good Beeves none.

The general average of the market at 9¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8½ to 11c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,579.

This is 1,022 head more than last week, and 1,180 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,053 head, while the number to-day being 2,941, shows 1,111 head less than the average, and 1,542 head less than this day week.

OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Monday, July 13.—This has been the most remarkable market day that we have ever experienced. We hope we shall never see its counterpart. It has fully illustrated the difference between peace and war. In the morning all was peace, except the little peculiar excitement among butchers, anxious to obtain the best bullocks out of a short supply; the number on sale being only 2,941 head, nearly all of which are of inferior, or only medium quality. The morning was rather cool, and trade opened early, moved lively, at rates a full cent a pound in advance of this day week, and all the cattle would have been sold before night at a handsome profit to drovers, but for a speck of war, and near approach of a rebellious mob of destroyers. Up to ten o'clock, business was not only active, but seemed to be conducted in a manner pleasing to all parties. The butchers seeing the supply short, paid 10 to 11½c ℔ lb, as cheerfully as they paid 8@10c last week for the same class, and the inferior sorts sold at 8¼@9½c ℔ lb, easier than they sold last week at 7@8c. About 11 o'clock all this was changed. A terrible riot had commenced four blocks from the sale yards to resist the draft and destroy the place where it was progressing, and the rioters had approached close to the yards to cut down the telegraph poles. All was now commotion, alarm, gloom. As the smoke and flames of burning buildings overshadowed the yards, it made men groan and demons rejoice. From this till 5 o'clock, trade was stagnant; brokers crowded sales as fast as possible at $5@10 a head less from offers in the morning, but with all their efforts they could not get rid of the cattle. At 3 o'clock the riot came nearer, the mob yelling, burning and destroying, and killing those who opposed the ruffians. Owners of cattle grew anxious. Messrs. Starr & Reed had bought over a hundred of the best on sale, at prices they estimated at 11½c ℔ lb on government account, but were afraid to seize them, as many brazen threats were shouting for Jeff. Davis, and to such, government cattle would have been welcome food. Many of the butchers had been unable to get away their purchases—their drivers were in the mob. So the yards appeared almost as full in the afternoon as in the morning, and this made it harder for drovers, yet trade went on slowly till about 5 o'clock, when all was stopped, for the cry was, "They are coming! They are going to attack the cattle market. They will run off all the cattle." Instantly those who could, began to hurry the cattle out of the yards, driving them northwest as the mob came in from the southeast. At this time I was writing up stairs in the hotel, with no thought of danger to one whose age and infirmities would be a protection among "the rogues." They were not among rioters. A friend ran in crying "Run! They are approaching the house; you are marked as a 'Tribune' man and will be killed." By sundry devices and help of friends I escaped from the city and reached a quiet home in the country, but tired of this first taste of the tender mercies of the rebels. Of course, this raid closed the cattle market. Some of the cattle were driven to safer quarters, some were scattered, some were confiscated and entirely lost to their owners. All the drovers and other guests of the hotel were robbed of their clothes, the house was sacked by thieves and then set on fire, and in half an hour the house was one sheet of flame. The eating-house and bar-room at the other end of the market were also sacked and burned. Thus ended the first day of the market.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, July 14.—The market place is a scene of desolation. Men are engaged in rescuing the books, papers and money of the office safes, which the rebels assailed with sledge-hammers, but failed to open, before the . . . roasted them out. They might have got a hundred thousand dollars if the . . . Others are repairing the broken fences. A few drovers and brokers, with remnants of droves are trying to sell cattle at $10.00 a head less than they sold for at the opening. It is hard to find purchasers. Butchers have no heart to buy. Three or four blocks off the mob is gathering head again, and two fold guns and clubbed to repel the first ugly demonstration. The beef cattle market of the week closes in deep gloom to all present, and with but little hopes of having a supply next week. No drover here this week will come again till fully satisfied that this *emeute* is ended. We are not able to give statistics as full as usual, owing to the destruction of books and papers.

Transportation is again open on the New Jersey Central route through Pennsylvania. Several lots of stock from Pittsburg are in market. We presume transportation and supply next week will be seriously interfered with by the terrible riot that destroyed telegraph lines early in the day Monday, and burned the hotel at the drove yards, and scattered the cattle, and produced such losses to drovers. It is not such news as will induce shipments.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

John T. Alexander has 307 head Illinois steers and a few oxen. 97 sold by Carey, estimated at 7 cwt; the first 30 averaged 11c ℔ lb, and the whole 10¼c ℔ lb. 125 sold by John A. Merritt, he estimated at light, 8¼ cwt; the first sales were at 9¼ @10½c ℔ lb, and a few at 11c. 136 sold by Shannon Ulery, he estimated at 6¾ cwt, sold at 9¼@11c on first sales.

Morton & Sims have 204 Illinois steers, 128 sold by Henry Myers at 9@10¾c per lb; he estimated at 7 cwt average, and 76 sold by R. Murray, he estimated at 7¾ cwt, which averaged 10c.

J. H. Williams 111 of Ed. Williams, Illinois steers, at 7¾@7¾ cwt, sold at first at 10@11c ℔ lb.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., 109 Illinois steers, for J. D. Smith & Co., averaged 7¼ cwt at 10@11c ℔ lb on first sales.

Wheeler & Teed, 41 Illinois steers for Taylor, sold to average 11c upon 8¼ cwt; 90 of Reed & Platt's rather thin Illinois steers expected to average 10¾c upon 7 cwt.

C. W. Conger, 90 Illinois steers, for D. L. Clark, average 6¾ cwt, sell at 10@11c.

Gillett & Tobey, partly at Bergen, 90 Illinois steers, average 6¾ cwt, at 9@10c; 165 do, average 7 cwt, at 10@11c, on their own account.

Harris & Coddington, 88 Illinois steers, for J. H. & W. H. Thompson, 8¼@9 cwt, at 8½@10¾c.

Valentine & Martin, 73 of Robert Shields, Illinois steers, average 7¾ cwt, at 10@11c; 70 do for Kelley, estimated 8 cwt, owner, 7¾ seller, would have averaged 10 lb on owner's estimate, but for the cause that destroyed the last part of the market.

G. W. McMahan, 68 Illinois steers, for Bird & Shaffer, sold to average 9c upon 6 cwt.

Barney Bertram, 196 Illinois steers, which averaged 14 cwt at home, are estimated 7¾@7¾ cwt here, sold at 10@11c, 45 of them wholesale, 15 of the tail at $62, estimated at 5¾ cwt.

P. G. Driscoll, 90 good Illinois steers, mostly grade Durham, average 8¼ cwt, bought of Alliston, Hurd & Co., first half sold to average 11c.

Sam. Shuester & Bixner, 76 Illinois steers, which they held over at Albany last week, sold to average 9¼c in Bowery.

E. Woodruff & Bro., 73 Illinois steers, for Ashelby & Smith, average 7 cwt, sold at 9½@11c; 71 do for Montgomery, average cwt, at 9½@10¾c.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 8,000.

Quotations $5.25@5.70 ℔ cwt. for corn fed hogs, and $5.00@5.25 for distillers, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The market opened Monday morning with a moderate supply, which were taken off readily at about 5¼@5¾c ℔ lb, live weight, and one choice lot sold at $5.70. Owing to the riot we could not get a full report on Tuesday.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—There was a good supply of Beef Cattle in the yard to-day, including 500 head really good shipping bullocks, which will go through on owners account. The balance were composed of common to medium grades, for which there was an active government and speculative demand. On shippers' account there was nothing doing, as the unsettled state of the New York market, consequent upon the riot in New York, has completely upset the views of operators. The market closed steady at the slight advance noticed yesterday. Sales include:

Hastings & Co., bought the following lot of common to medium grades: 94 head, averaging 900 lbs, at $3.60; 75 head, averaging 992 lbs, at $3.00; 33 head, averaging 1,363 lbs, at $3.85; 65 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $3.75.

Lugg sold Walxall 33 cows, averaging 963 lbs, at $3.00; 37 head, averaging 109 lbs, at $3.10.

Dailey sold Jacobs 55 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $3.40.

Gregory sold Huffman 24 head steers, stags and cows, averaging 940 lbs at $2.60.

Scriver sold Ripling 31 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $3.55.

Ripling sold Curtiss 15 head, averaging 1,116 lbs, at $4.00.

Morris sold Huffman 76 head, averaging 1,190 lbs, at $3.10.

Oppenheimer sold Morris 16 cows and rough steers, averaging 997 lbs, at $2.75.

Adams sold Ruble 65 head, averaging 1,185 lbs, at $4.00.

Adams sold Jacobs & Cash 53 cows, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $3.00.

Adams sold Huffman 66 head, averaging 1,153 lbs, at $3.87½.

Hyman sold Huffman 33 head, averaging 1,360 lbs, at $4.50.

Mallory sold Huffman 29 head, averaging 1,190 lbs, at $3.60.

Rosenthall sold Huffman 53 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.00.

HOGS—The market for Live Hogs was rather dull, as operators were holding off on account of the unsettled condition of the New York market. The transactions were light at a range of $3.95@4.45, and the market closed quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales include:

Hogs.	Av'ge.	Price.
64	218	$4.45
50	225	4.45
100	200	4.44
71	207	4.37½
107	190	4.05
168	240	4.00
59	200	3.93

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to ½c storage, which is payable by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 17, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and easier. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Prop. Plymouth, with oats, at 4c; props. Potomac, Dunkirk, brig Wm. Treat, schrs. Bay City, Mary Collins, and Imperial—all with corn, at 4c; schr. Alvin Bronson, with rye, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,095 brls; shipped, 2,070 brls. Low grade extras in fair request. Nothing doing in choice winter or spring extras. Sales were 165 brls fair winter extra at $5.75; 100 brls "State" and 100 brls (brand not named) low spring extras at $4.00; 22 brls spring super at $3.15; 84 brls do at $2.75.

RYE FLOUR—Sales 30 brls at $4.15.

BRAN—10 tons in bulk on track at $10.00.

WHEAT—Received, 27,086 bu; shipped, 41,925 bu. Market dull and fully 1c lower. Sales 2,400 bu No 2 Red Winter in store at $1.03; 1,000 bu do at $1.02½; 1,000 bu No 1 Spring (in C. W.'s) at $1.04; 2,200 bu do (in good North and South Side houses) at $1.03; 600 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu No 2 Spring (in Fulton elevator) at 93c; 1,200 bu do (in North Side houses) at 92½c; 7,000 bu do (in good North and South Side houses) at 92c; 800 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 91½c; 1,000 bu do (in North Side houses) at 90c; 400 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at 89c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring in store (in Newberry's) at 73c.

CORN—Received, 135,378 bu; shipped, 176,450 bu. Market declined fully ½c per bushel. Sales: 20,000 bu River High Mixed afloat on p. t.; 5,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48½c; 15,000 bu do at 48¼c; 180,000 bu do at 48c; 35,600 bu do at 47½c; 12,000 bu do at 47c; 32,000 bu do at 46½c; 6,000 bu do at 46¼c; 40,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 47½c; 10,000 bu do at 46½c; 20,000 bu do at 45½c; 400 bu "No Grade" in store at 45c.

By Sample: 180 bags Yellow on track at 50c.

OATS—Received, 12,323 bu; shipped, 500 bu. Market steady. Sales: 25,000 bu No 1 in store at 54½c; 1,600 bu do at 54¾c; 5,000 bu do at 55c; 5,600 bu do (in A. & S.'s) at 55½c; 600 bu Rejected Oats in store at 50c; 2,800 bu do at 49½c; 3,500 bu do at 49c.

RYE—Received, 621 bu. Market steady. Sales: 800 bu No 1 in store at 65c.

BARLEY—Received, 15 bu. Market quiet. New is offered at 60c@$1.00 per bushel for common to prime. No sales.

HIGHWINES—Market dull and nominal at 41½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 84@86c per gal.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $11.50 @12.00.

BULK MEATS—15,000 pcs city cut Shoulders in dry salt, at 3¾c loose; 20,000 lbs do at 4c loose; 5,000 pcs city cut Bulk Hams loose at 7c.

LARD—8 tres prime Leaf Lard at 9c.

GREASE—55 tres White Grease at 7½c.

TALLOW—Dull and nominal at 9¼@9¾c for city, and 8¾@9c for country.

BUTTER—Market active and a shade firmer. Sales: 20 kegs choice dairy at 14c; 23 do at 13½c; 10 do at 10½c; 60 kegs good at 12½c.

EGGS—Steady. Sales: 10 brls in lots at 8@8¾c.

DRIED APPLES—Sales: 40 brls prime N. Y. at 6¾c; 89 brls Mich. at 6c.

SALT—Market steady. Sales: 200 brls Saginaw at $2.10 delivered. Liverpool G. A. Salt is dull at $1.90.

LUMBER—Sales: Cargo schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, 60 m good mill run at $14.00, to arrive. We give the following yard quotations:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$35.00@38.00
Second Clear, " "	30.00@33.00
Third Clear, " "	25.00@26.00
Stock Boards	17.00@19.00
Box or Select Boards	18.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	13.00@14.00
" " green	12.00@15.50
Cull Boards	12.00@
Fencing	13.00@13.50
First Clear Flooring, rough	31.00@32.00
Second Clear do do	26.00@
Common do do	20.00@
Siding Clear, dressed	18.00@
Second Clear	17.00@
" Common do	15.00@16.00
Long Joists	20.00@30.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M.	3.75@ 4.00
do do No. 1	2.25@
Cedar Shingles	3.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@
do do No. 1	2.50@ 3.25
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	3.00@
Posts, ℔ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@18.00

TOBACCOS—Fine Cuts are quiet and without change. Plugs are dull and neglected, with light sales at a lower range of prices. Good dark sweet 5s, 10s, and ¾ lbs are selling at 48@50c.

TEAS—Are firm and without change. There is a fair inquiry. We quote:

Young Hysons, common to very fine	1.00@1.75
Gunpowders, " "	1.15@1.75
Souchongs, " "	85@1.10
Oolongs, " "	85@1.10

SUGARS—Are in good consumptive demand and firm. We hear of no speculative movement. We quote:

New Orleans	11¼@13½
Porto Rico	11¾@13
Hard Refined	15¾@15¾
White A	14¾@14¾

COFFEES—Are quiet but firm at 30@32c for Rio.

FISH—Unchanged. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish	$5.12½@5.37
No 2 Whitefish	4.75 @5.00
No 1 Trout	4.25 @5.00

WOODEN WARE—Is firm with a fair demand. We quote:

Pails, 2 hoop, ℔ doz.	2.00@ 2.25
Pails, 3 " "	2.50@ 2.65
Tubs, ℔ nest	3.75@ 4.00
Tubs, No. 1	11.00@
Tubs, No. 2	10.00@
Tubs, No. 3	9.00@

RICE—Is steady and in fair request. We quote:

Patna	9 @9¼
Rangoon	9 @9½
Arracan	8¾@9

HIDES—Are steady. We quote:

Dry Flint	16¾@17
Dry Salted	13@
Green Salted	8 @ 8½
Green Country	7 @ 7½

OILS—There is very little doing in the market, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Kerosene	55
Lard	75@ 85
Linseed, boiled	1.20
Linseed, raw	1.15

STARCH—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Kingsford Pure	7¾@ 8
" Corn	8 @ 8¼
Oswego Pure	7¾@ 8
" Corn	9 @ 9½

NAILS—Are in good demand and firm. We quote:

10 to 60d, ℔ keg	$4.75
8d	5.00
6d	5.25
5d and 4d	5.50
3d	6.00
3d, fine blued	7.00
Cut Spikes	5.00
Clinch	6.00

TIMOTHY SEED—Is good demand and firm at $1.75@1.80 for good. Sales: 100 sacks on p. t.

WOOL—Market nominal at 55@60 for medium to fine washed. Unwashed ⅓ off. We hear of no transactions.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 17.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 66c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—5@10c lower, and more active at $5.00 @5.25 for extra State brands; $5.60@5.90 for extra R. H. O., and $5.95@7.25 for trade brands. Market closed unsettled.

WHISKY—Favors buyers at 43½@45½c, and trifling lots at 46c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c lower, and more doing, at $1.07@1.22 for Chicago spring; $1.15@1.28 for Milwaukee club; $1.29 for choice amber Green Bay; $1.27@1.30 winter red western. Rye dull. Barley and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn more active, but prices without decided change at 65@66c. Oats quiet at 70@75c.

WOOL—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork without material change. 1000 brls new mess in all August, seller's option, at $12.50; 2000 brls do, in September and October, seller's option, at $12.50; 1000 brls do, deliverable on or about the 15th of August, buyer's option, at $12.50. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon sides dull and nominal. Lard quiet, without decided change; strictly prime kettle-rendered, 9¾c. Cheese heavy and dull at 9@11c.

BUFFALO, July 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and no sales. Corn in moderate demand in port and to arrive free on board, boats equal to 55c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

IMPORTS—11,000 brls flour, 39,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu oats.

EXPORTS—13,000 brls flour, 74,000 bu wheat, 81,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, July 17.—Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Milwaukee Club $1.17. Corn and other grains quiet and no sales.

Freights steady.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........July 17.

Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Dunkirk, Atwood, Milwaukee.
Prop Plymouth, Leach, Buffalo sundries.
Prop P. Barber, Robbins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Bristol, Sinclair, Montreal, 1,400 bags salt.
Schr Evaline, Hubbard, Buffalo, 300 M lumber, from Cedar River.
Schr Col. Glover, Miller, Muskegon, 70 M lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa, Patee, St. Joseph, 75 cords wood.
Sch Magic, Hayes, Grand Haven, 85 M lumber 10 M lath.
Schr Adriatic, Hammer, Grand Haven, 95 M lumber.
Schr Challenge, Sogwheel, Kalamazoo, 60 M lumber.
Schr E. Y. Gray, Parsons, Muskegon, 80 M lumber 35 M lath.
Schr Guide, Burgess, St. Joseph, 10 M lumber 35 cords wood.
Schr Mariner, Murry, St. Joseph, 36 cords wood.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 85 M lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 85 M lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Donivan, Manitowoc, 45 M lumber 44 cords wood.
Schr A. J. Bronson, McAuley, Saginaw, 160 M lumber.
Schr T. H. Massey, Gilbary, Buffalo, 175 M lumber, from Green Bay.
Scow L. H. Foster, Williams, Grand Haven, 110 M lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Crowley, Muskegon, 120 M lumber 30 M lath.
Yacht Skjoldmoen Wesenberg, Bergen, Norway, 580 pkgs fish 270 brls salt.

CLEARED........July 17.

Stmr Planet, Chamberlain, Houghton, sundries.
Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburg, 7,500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McLea, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn 17,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour.
Prop Forest Queen, C. equi, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn 500 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Hewitt, Buffalo, 300 brls flour 753 brls highwines.
Prop Dunkirk, Atwood, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Brig Pacific, Nelson, Buffalo, 19,800 bu corn.
Brig Wm. Treat, Bain, Buffalo, 26,800 bu corn.
Brig Young America, Stubbs, 14,300 bu wheat.
Schr Geo Foot, Carnes, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Imperial, Stark, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr Fanny Lecker, Oswego, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Rainbow, Fletcher, Buffalo, 16,188 bu corn.
Schr Wm. L. Merritt, Francis, Kingston, 14,775 bu rye.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 17, 1863.

CLEARED.

Rocket, Lockport.
Geo. L. Taylor, Joliet, 21,760 staves and heading.
Advance, Athens, 1,500 brick.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
S. F. Gale, Athens.
Clyde, Seneca, 20,000 lath.
Ottawa, LaSalle.
Imperial, Lockport, 2,671 feet lumber.
Elizabeth, Lockport.
Yorktown, Utica.
Isaiah, Channahon.

ARRIVED.

Montauk, Lockport, 3,600 bu corn.
Contest, Morris, 3,500 bu corn.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—The Norwegian sloop Skjoldmoen arrived at our docks last evening, after a prosperous voyage of 98 days. On her arrival here, she was visited by large numbers of our citizens, who were amazed at the intrepidity displayed by the Captain in undertaking to cross the broad Atlantic in a mere nut shell of 55 tons burthen. She is the smallest vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic—being of considerable less tonnage than the celebrated yacht America. She loads here for Bergen with flour, pork, and tobacco. We wish the brave Captain every success in his perilous undertaking.

GRACE GREENWOOD.—The bark Grace Greenwood, which it appears is the vessel ashore at the North Manitou, and will probably prove a total loss, is owned by Capt. James Doyle, who also commands her. She is a vessel somewhat in years, though if we mistake not, was not long since rebuilt.—(Detroit Free Press.

PASSED THROUGH.—The following Chicago vessels passed the Welland Canal.

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 14th July.		
Bark Niagara	Kingston	Chicago
Schooner Thos S Mott	Oswego	Chicago
On the 15th.		
Schooner Amelia	Oswego	Chicago
Schooner Gerrit Smith	do	do
Vessels bound East.	**Where from.**	**Where to.**
On the 13th July.		
Brig Wm Lewis	Chicago	Oswego
Schooner Muskingum	do	do
Schooner Victoria	do	Kingston
Propeller City of Boston	do	Ogdensburg
Vessels discharging at the Elevator—		
Park D Cornwell	Chicago	Chicago

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 17, 1863.

UP—Propeller May Flower, Brooklyn, bark Adriatic, Metropolis; schooner Plough Boy, Gerrit Smith, Arcturus, Morris.

DOWN—Propeller Galena, Comet; schooner Breed . . .

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, four fine Young Horses, perfectly sound. Inquire of J. A. KINCH, No. 168 South Wells street. jy18-h338-1t

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois well improved. Will be sold CHEAP. Inquire at office of F. HOWE, 78 Dearborn street. jy18-h325-1w

FOR SALE—20 by 180 feet north front on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Also, 75½ feet front on State street by 168 feet deep, with store and dwelling and good improvements. Also, 50 feet front on North La Salle street, near Elm, with fine House. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 58 Dearborn street. jy18-h327-1t

FOR SALE—One half interest in a Retail Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store—good trade established on the cash system—located in one of the best farming towns in the Northwest, only a short distance from Chicago. Any man with a small capital will find this a rare chance. Also, if desired, a good convenient Dwelling House with lot at a low price. Address Chicago Post Office Box 303. jy18-h315-6t

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Property. 100 feet on Wabash avenue. 100 feet on Michigan avenue. 120x132 feet, corner of Randolph and Elizabeth sts. Also, 80 acres of fine suburban residence property in the South Division, that will be sold cheap. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 40 Clark street, Room No. 8, (up stairs). jy18-h315-6t

FOR SALE—The stock and business of a Wholesale and Manufacturing Establishment in this city, of ten years standing, and at present doing a business of Forty Thousand Dollars per annum, with a margin of profit of about twenty five per cent. Satisfactory evidence of the foregoing statements given to the purchaser. The purchase can be made for Fifteen Thousand Dollars; one half cash, the balance on time. City real estate will be taken at a fair valuation for the whole or any part of the purchase money. Address "A. B," Post Office Box 280, Chicago. jy18-h324-1w

FOR SALE—Horse Power. One endless chain Horse Power, of best patent, as good as new, for sale . . . C. WEED & CO., 24 South Water street, Room No. 8, second story. jy17-h470-8t

FOR SALE—A number of choice Residence Lots on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, south of Twelfth street. Also, several Dwelling Houses for sale in the same neighborhood. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy17-h480-6t

FOR SALE—A new two story Dwelling, fronting on Union Park, built upon leased land. Lease running fifteen years from February last. Inquire at office of A. J. GALLOWAY, 126 Lake street. jy17-h475-3t

FOR SALE.—We will sell our Grocery Store, 114 North Clark street, at terms to suit purchasers. MEYERS & PALMER, 114 North Clark street, and 98 West Randolph-st. jy17-h474-3t

FOR SALE.—Notice. An energetic, enterprising business man, with a capital of from $300 to $400 can buy a cash business by which he can make from $5 to $15 per day. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, with name and where an interview may be had, Post Office Box 2888, Chicago, Illinois. jy16-h464-6t

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler. Engine upright, stationary, five inch bore, ten inch stroke. Boiler thirty inches in diameter, seven feet long, twenty four two inch flues, with pump, heater, governor, steam gauge and safety-valve. All in good running order. Price $520 cash. Address O. F. MERRILL, Racine, Wis.; or the engine and boiler may be seen, or call at 73 Randolph-st. jy16-h421-1t

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. $160,000 in Groceries, Liquors, Etc., for one half Cash and the other half in improved or unimproved Real Estate, and $20,000 to Exchange for Real Estate and Cash, at the office of SAWYER, VORIS & CO., 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. Negotiation made for outside parties in Real Estate. P. O. Box 2881, Chicago. jy18-h437-8t

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash one of the most beautiful residences in the country, situated in Kenosha, Wis., 50 miles from Chicago, which covers one acre of ground, adorned with native forest trees and fruit trees of all kinds, with a large vegetable garden, etc. The owner is compelled by circumstances to sell. For particulars address Box 299, Kenosha, Wis. jy16-h439-6t

FOR SALE—A Foundry and Machine Shop located in a thriving town in Wisconsin, are offered for sale together with the Engine, Lathes, Patterns, and all fixtures necessary for the business. Any one wishing to engage in business of this kind will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars inquire of H. A. PITTS & CO., 155 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. jy16-h375-9t

FOR SALE—Cheap. A second-hand two horse Family Carriage in good running order. Also a buggy, at 57 West Randolph street. jy14-h443-6t

FOR SALE—Or exchange. An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the lumber business. A large Saw Mill at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1,200 acres of pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago or improved Farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 3873, Chicago. jy14-h395-10t

FOR SALE—One Steam Boiler 12 feet long, 42 inches diameter, 36 3 inch flues, steam dome, &c., all complete and in good order. Price $250 cash. Also one 5 Horse Power Portable Engine. GRIFFIN BROS. je29-h61-1m

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one hundred acres, forty acres of the slips on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of raising means to dock the same, and further improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front on the river. Apply at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st. A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

FOR SALE—The property known as the "BANK OF LA SALLE" . . .

WANTED.—A good cook . . . good Ginger . . . wanted at 46 Wabash avenue. Good references required, and liberal wages paid. jy18-h380-1t

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant's Commercial College. Address P. O. Box 2122, Chicago, stating price.

WANTED—A smart, active young or middle-aged man as Partner in a cash paying business. A small capital only required. For further particulars apply to 87 . . . Inquire for SHERWOOD. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—Board for a Lady and Child, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address "G," P. O. Box 4,100, Chicago. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, to solicit Life Insurance for a first-class favorite Company, for the South Division; also, one for the North and West Divisions. Address, with full name and residence, "H. N.," P. O. Box 1303. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—Vacant Lot wanted for manufacturing purposes—100 by 125 feet. Would prefer South Side, between Monroe and Van Buren streets. Address Post Office Box 1161, stating location and price. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $300 to $400 to join the subscriber in a safe and profitable business. A young man preferred. Address "E M," Post Office. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employers. Parties can obtain same by applying as above. Address Mrs. A. L. DALLAM, P. O. Box 2810. jy18-h364-1t

WANTED—$200 for one year on a dwelling house in this city, valued at $2,000, insured for $800, for which a liberal interest will be paid. Persons wishing a safe investment for the amount may address "D S R," Tribune office. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—Active men to take exclusive agencies in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, for a Patent Article manufactured in New York. The business has been established two years in New York and the East, and will pay from . . . per month. Persons wishing an easily made profitable business may apply to or address, enclosing stamp, 96 Randolph street, Room No. 6. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—Housekeeper's situations. Two persons (widows) qualified to undertake the care of families and of most respectable references for Christian character and capability desire situations in Chicago or neighboring towns in families of good standing. Apply to "The Crown," 15 North Franklin street. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Saloon and Fixtures, together with a long lease of the premises. Now doing a good business and in a good location. For particulars inquire at 91 Randolph street, or address P. O. box 223, Chicago, Ill. jy18-h . . .

WANTED.—The advertiser having a capital of $1,000, has had eight years experience in business, and can give good reference from responsible business men in Chicago, would like to purchase an interest in some established business in this city or flourishing country town. Address Box . . . P. O. Box 2717, Chicago. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—Agents, to sell the "Illustrated Encyclopedia of Animated Nature," containing over 1,000 engravings with full descriptions of the various beasts, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, &c. . . . the only work of the kind ever published in English and German. Also, "The Pioneer Boy," and how he became President; and other works . . . Office, No. 59 South Clark street, up stairs, . . . SON & FOST, General Western Agents, P. O. . . . 4228, Chicago, Ill. jy18-h . . .

WANTED.—A young lady desires employment as a Copyist. She writes a good hand, and can give first class references. Address "COPYIST," Post Office Box 3702, Chicago. jy17 h . . .

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. A youth wanted at once at my store. W. E. BILLINGHAM, corner State and Van Buren streets. jy17 h481-2t

WANTED—To rent, with board, a pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms in a good location, and two or three gentlemen boarders can find good board and rooms on reasonable terms. Inquire at 188 Fourth avenue. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—By a young officer, from the Northwest, correspondence with a few young ladies of education and intelligence, with a view to present amusement and improvement in "the art of epistolary correspondence," or as the case may result. Address "Lieut. W. G. . . ." Memphis, Tenn. jy17 h . . .

WANTED—A good Lathe's man at 228 Washington street, Chicago. Will receive good pay. jy17 h . . .

WANTED—A Cottage. I want to purchase, for cash, a small House and Lot in a good neighborhood, and convenient to business. Price from $800 to $1,200. Address "B," P. O. Box . . . jy17-h487-2t

WANTED—A Salesman who understands the Crockery trade, and can give good city references. No other need apply. Address Post Office Drawer 6128. jy17 h . . .

WANTED—$15 per day. We want reliable, energetic Canvassers and Agents in every county for a genteel business, at a compensation of from $7 to $15 per day. No humbug. Experienced Canvassers preferred, but room for all. Address DUNN & CO., Publishers, 164 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jy18-h . . .

WANTED—To Merchants. The advertiser wishes to purchase a stock of merchandise suitable for a country store, in payment of which he will exchange a first class . . . able, improved and unincumbered real estate, . . . same cash. Address, for a few days, stating particulars, "W," Chicago, Ill. jy17 h . . .

WANTED—To purchase immediately, for cash, a pleasant and convenient house, situated on a good leased lot, pleasantly located, or a house to move. South side preferred. Any one having a house for sale, or a desirable lot, . . . may address . . . GEORGE BUELL, Chicago, Ill. jy17-h . . .

WANTED—An experienced and competent SALESMAN in a Dry Goods Jobbing House. None others need apply. Address Post Office Box 2383. jy17-h . . .

WANTED—On the first of October, a small, convenient house, with at least four sleeping rooms, in a good neighborhood, on . . . street cars, on North or West side. Rent from $15 to $20 per month. . . . a permanent occupant can address P. O. Box . . . jy16-h . . .

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Wet Nurse wanted for a child about three months old. References required. Apply at office of Dr. LUDLAM & BRO., 27 South Clark street. jy16-h . . .

WANTED—A Partner in the manufacture of Mills. We have patents issued in February and June, 1863, for two different Portable Grist Mills, which are both thoroughly tried and ready for manufacturing. As an inspection will prove, they can be seen at STRONG & HAMMOND'S, Agricultural Store, Nos. 45–53 West Lake street. We desire a partner with a capital of not less than $5,000 to enable us to manufacture on a large scale. We warrant our mills to be equal to any in the market, to make them far superior to any other yet invented. Farmers, Coffee and Spice Mills cannot do without it . . . durability and cheapness, far exceeding any other in the market. For further particulars, inquire of . . . or address BARNES & GAMMON, . . . Chicago, Ill.

P. S.—We should also be willing to sell our Patent Rights for several States on acceptable terms. jy16 h . . .

WANTED—Ship Carpenters and Caulkers at Mound City, Ills. Those acquainted with both trades preferred. $3 per day wages and fare. Steady employment guaranteed. Wages and fare paid. Boarders and Lumbermen, Mound City, Ills. Apply to . . . HAMBLETON, COLLIER & CO., Mound City, Ill. jy16-h . . .

WANTED—A purchaser for one of the best paying Manufacturing Businesses in the city. To a person with $800 or $500 cash, a bargain. Apply at 64 Lasalle street, Room No. 6, between the hours of 12 and 1 and 6 and 7 P. M., or address P. O. Box 262. jy16 h . . .

WANTED—Immediately, a man from . . . every township in the Western States, to make from two to three hundred dollars per year without ANY TROUBLE or COST whatever. For particulars who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with a salary of from . . . to . . . dollars per year, by making personal application at Room No. . . . up the stairs of Portland Block, No. 124 Clark street. jy13 h . . .

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of forming a connection with some established house doing a Produce Commission and Forwarding business, has had seventeen years experience in the Forwarding and Grain trade in Canada, and fully understands the details of either branch. The best of references will be given as to character, integrity. Any person wanting a working partner will please address "W C H," Post Office Box . . . Milwaukee. jy13 h . . .

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents in every Town or County. Circulars with Testimonials of Clergymen and Scientific men in regard to the business sent free. ISAAC HALE, Jr., & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—(Knitting Machines.) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $1 to $5 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its own cost in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight 35 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamp.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. . . . $60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars, sent free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 24 Wolcott street, containing eight rooms, with water and gas arrangements. Apply to . . . BLANCHARD, Post Office Registry, or 69 . . . street, (up stairs.)

TO RENT—Three or four rooms in a respectable neighborhood, on the West side. Address Box 4067, Chicago Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING—At Evanston. Good board and rooms in a pleasant and healthy location, with a private family at Evanston, convenient to the railroad depot. Address "H," . . . Evanston Post Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—One large and one small room to let together or separately, with board, at 48 Van Buren street, between Wabash avenue and State street.

BOARDING—At 48 Van Buren street. A pleasant suit of front rooms will be vacated in a few days, and will be rented with or without board.

BOARDING—In Rockford. Three or four married couple, or ladies with children, who wish to leave the city during the warm season, can find good accommodations in a private family in Rockford. Reference T. F. Pollard, . . . Hickory street. T. F. Gilliland, . . . South Water street, Chicago. Address Box . . . Rockford, Ill.

Lost.

LOST—A Black and White Setter Slut, about eight months old. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning her to . . . Superior street.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, 13th inst., a large Black Newfoundland Dog. Answers to the name of "LION." The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to . . .

LOST—Last Saturday afternoon, a roll of bills consisting of one five . . . and several . . . Treasury Notes, one 50 . . . bank notes . . . The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the . . .

LOST—From M. S. Stock Yard, on July . . . 1863, two Horses, marked . . . on right hip "B." Any one returning them . . . or furnishing information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded. . . .

BUTTER.—I am packing Butter in New York firkins, and want to buy . . . Five to Ten Thousand Pounds . . . And return the packages for more Butter . . . of South Water street . . . Post Office Box . . . DANIEL . . .

. . . DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE . . .

. . . Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. There will be no deviation from the following scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago . . .

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches from Cairo and below are detailed and interesting. Col. He . . . dashing fight is one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. Gen. Sherman . . . full possession of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and Johnston is reported . . . the double quick for Columbus . . . Gen. Sherman, in the meantime, will make a lengthened visit at the rebel . . . but will press on after the rebel . . . At Helena all is quiet, but Price and Marmaduke reported to be 15,000 in . . . are hovering about, not satisfied . . . their Fourth of July reception. Gens. . . . and Salomon, however, are prepared . . . Pemberton and his Vicksburg . . . have gone to a parole camp for . . . consolation. Cairo is fast recovering . . . trepidation, and the arrival of the . . . Kansas boys will go far to re-assure . . . against guerilla fears.

Our Charleston news is very detailed . . . prophecies eloquently for the speedy . . . of that rebel stronghold and hot bed of treason. Morris Island is, undoubtedly . . . ere this, entirely in Federal possession . . . Fort Sumter is firing its own death knell . . . the old Stars and Stripes must again wave over its breached walls . . . at Cumming's Point, and the . . . passage of its batteries from rebel to Union . . . again to rebel hands, is, undoubtedly . . . for by permanent occupation . . . the persuasive powers of our Monitors . . . which, at last accounts, were engaging . . . Gen. Sibley's Indian expedition . . . in danger of being abandoned . . . continued in spite of the drought . . . Crow, in imitation of Jeff. Davis . . . desires to be let alone. The . . . Minnesota are determined to remove . . . danger of an attack in future . . . hunting down the Indians like . . . The New York *Express* having exhausted its energies in the line of inciting . . . in opposition to the Government . . . turned its attention to tinkering . . . and at the first bound . . . and places Grant in his stead . . . evidently does not believe in . . . lies by the halves and does . . . well in the sensation line . . . effort.

Our dispatches contain another . . . the Provost Marshal General's . . . accompanying it, the voice of the Government, couched in no uncertain terms . . . the draft will be enforced in . . . State, without fear or favor . . . man will give to this determination . . . the Government his heartiest . . .

THE DRAFT IN CHICAGO.

The city is filled with rumors . . . the draft of the most ridiculous . . . all of which are unfounded . . . authoritatively in saying that no . . . have yet been received for a draft . . . State, or in any part of it. The draft . . . not take place until every arrangement . . . to have it fair and satisfactory . . . sufficient force will be in readiness to . . . its enforcement without any interference . . . or the repetition of the disgraceful . . . of murder, robbery and incendiarism . . . characterized New York.

THE DRAFT.

Will be Enforced in Every Loyal State.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

The following important circular is just . . .

WAR DEP'T PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18th, 1863.

Circular No. 51.

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office, July 15th, 1863, is hereby modified to correspond with the opinion of Hon. William Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, which hereafter governs in all cases to which it is applicable.

OPINION.

Persons drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of . . . 3d, 1863, Chapter 75, for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, . . . claiming exemption from the draft by reason of disability, are entitled to have the question of his disability examined and passed upon by the Board of . . . before whom decision thereon is final. If the board shall have decided that the claimant . . . to serve, he has the right after such decision . . . his commutation money or to furnish his substitute within such extended time as may be allowed by the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

WM. WHITING, Solicitor of War Department.

. . . B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

. . . Whiting, Solicitor, says that the draft . . . York is delayed only while the mob is . . . quelled, and that the Enrollment Act . . . be enforced without fear or favor, in . . . loyal State.

Andrews of Virginia before the Courts.

[From the New York Tribune, 17th.]

Andrews was arrested by detectives Mc . . . Farley, Radford and Dusenbury. They found him in bed with a colored woman, at . . . 10 Eleventh street. He was somewhat . . . excited at first; by the time he dressed, however, he became calm, and . . . known the object of the visit, there . . . have been some difficulty in arresting . . . He wished to be taken at once before . . . magistrate, so that he might be admitted to . . . declared that the arrest without a warrant was arbitrary and unconstitutional. He . . . declared that he made a speech on Monday . . . at time.

. . . told our reporter that he made the speech . . . to the mob that he made at the . . . so called, at the Cooper Institute . . . persons are ready to swear that they . . . him make incendiary speeches to . . . since Monday. His name is John U. . . . he was born in Virginia . . . city since 1860. He is about 35 years . . . has brown hair, blue eyes, and a light colored beard. He speaks with the . . . or negro accent. He had a severe . . . on the temple, which he alleges he received by slipping on entering the cell. Andrews was President of a Club in the . . . Ward in 1860, which contained some . . . notorious thieves, pimps and gamblers . . . ward. For a long time he has lived . . . a colored woman, Josephine Wilson . . . S. J. Smith states that he saw him . . . in Broadway with her, arm-in-arm . . . week. She has kept a house of prostitution in this city for twelve years; she came from Boston. About eight months ago her . . . then 113 Green street, was broken up . . . complaint having been made against it. Andrews went to the station-house in the morning and requested permission of Sergeant . . . to take the black woman in a carriage . . . Jefferson Market. The Sergeant refused.

Andrews himself walked with her to the bar . . . Court, and demanded to be allowed to . . . her case. The Justice, not satisfied that . . . had any authority to appear, refused to . . . him. A bond was given by the black . . . to appear at the Special Sessions, and . . . indictment was found against her. She did . . . however, appear when the case was called, and a bench warrant was issued, in service . . . which the officers found her in Andrews' company at an up-town hotel. She was tried . . . which broke up the house No. 113 Green . . . since that time the whereabouts of . . . household was unknown to the police until . . . they had occasion to arrest Andrews. Mr. . . . Fiddler, of Norfolk, now a consul, says that Andrews has a wife and family in Virginia, who have been compelled to leave him . . . Marshal Murray, through Thomas Sampson . . . his deputies, conducted the F. F. V. to Lafayette.

The Franking Privilege.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1863.

. . . the honor to acknowledge the receipt of . . . letter of the 4th inst., and in reply to say, . . . the Act of the 3d March, 1863, makes no change . . . the franking privilege . . . Senators and members of Congress are still entitled . . . Very respectfully, &c. . . . W. . . . Post Office Department . . .

EASTMAN